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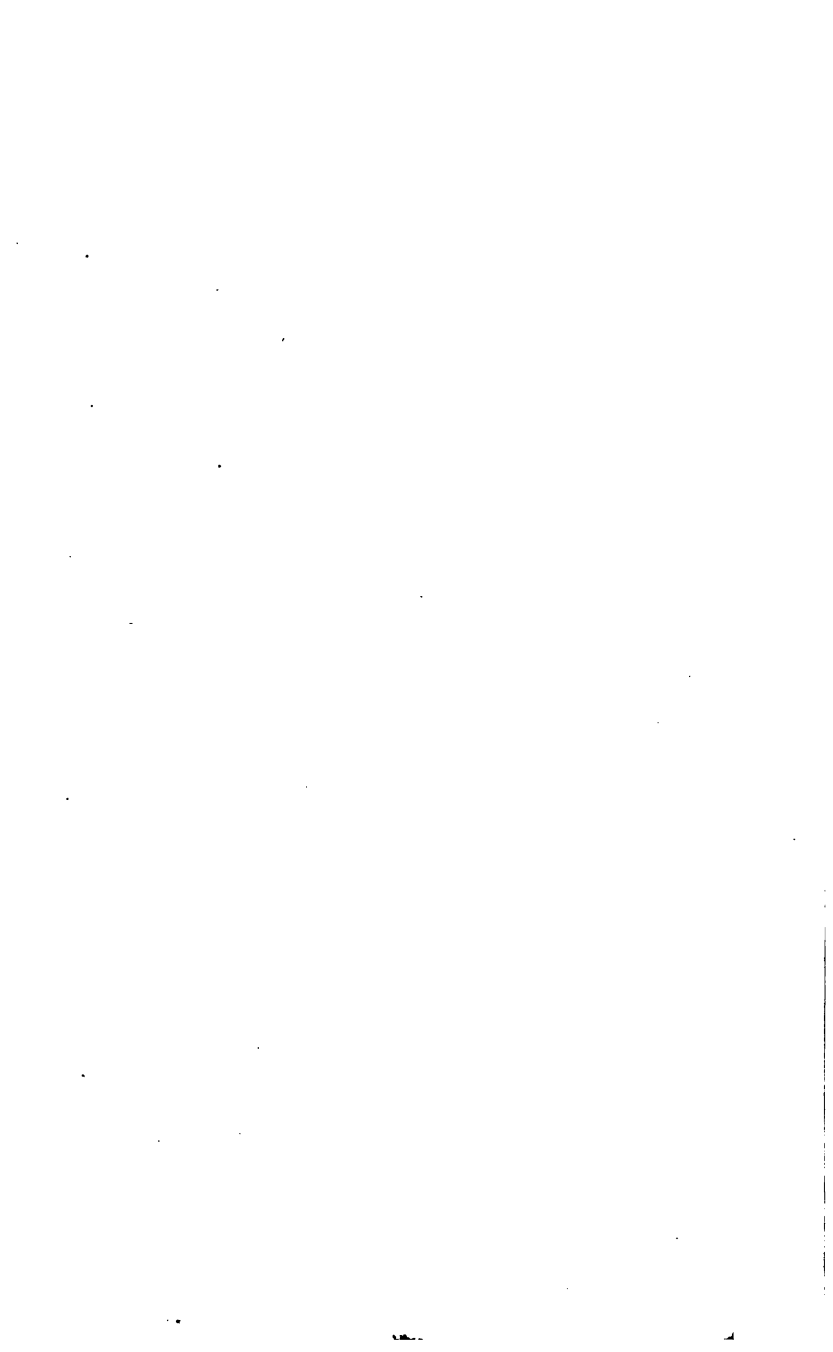
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GREEK GRAMMAR.

LONDON : PRINTED BY
SPOTTISWOODE AND CO., NEW-STREET SQUARE
AND PARLIAMENT STREET

AN ELEMENTARY
GREEK GRAMMAR.

INTENDED AS A COMPANION TO THE

PUBLIC SCHOOL LATIN PRIMER.

BY

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Mrs Algonon Coolidge

PREFACE.

THIS GREEK GRAMMAR was originally composed chiefly to supply the want, which had been felt by many, of a book to be used by beginners in Greek arranged on a plan generally similar to that of the 'Latin Primer;' while, at the same time, it being English throughout in form and arrangement, much of the difficulty of teaching young boys would be avoided.

The favourable reception given to the book has led, from time to time, to constant revision and improvement; and it is believed that in its present form the Grammar contains all that is essential for young boys to know till they are sufficiently advanced to enter upon scientific grammar.

In composing the book, especially in the Syntax, I have to acknowledge my great obligations to DONALDSON'S and JELF'S Greek Grammars, to BURNOUF'S 'Grammaire Grecque,' the standard grammar of the Lycées of France, and to an admirable little book, compiled by some Rugby masters, on the Greek Compound Sentence. Those, however, who are familiar with the subject will perceive that I have not feared the risk of original treatment when I could gain in clearness and practical usefulness.

I have to add my most sincere acknowledgments to those who, both at the first publication of the book and on various later occasions, have kindly given me the aid of their advice, which has tended materially to enhance the value of the Grammar, and to win for it the approval of practical teachers.

STOKE HOUSE, NEAR SLOUGH:

February, 1878.

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ELEMENTARY GREEK ACCIDENCE.

§ 1. The LETTERS in Greek are twenty-four.

Character.		Name.		Value.
A	α	Alpha	*Αλφα	a long and short
B	β, β	Bēta	Βῆτα	b [ξ, χ)
Γ	γ	Gamma	Γάμμα	g hard (=n before γ, κ,
Δ	δ	Delta	Δέλτα	d
E	ε	Epsilon	*Ε ψιλόν	e short
Z	ζ, ζ	Zēta	Ζῆτα	dz, sd
H	η	Eta	*Ητα	e long
Θ	θ, θ	Thēta	Θῆτα	th
I	ι	Iōta	Ἰῶτα	i long and short
K	κ	Kappa	Κάππα	k, c hard
Λ	λ	Lambda	Λάμβδα	l
M	μ	Mu	Μῦ	m
N	ν	Nu	Νῦ	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	Ξῖ	x, ks, chs, gs
O	ο	Omīcron	*Ο μικρόν	o short
Π	π, π	Pi	Πῖ	p
P	ρ	Rhō	*Ρῶ	r, rh, hr
Σ	σ, σ (final)	Sigma	Σίγμα	s
T	τ	Tau	Ταῦ	t
Υ	υ	Upsilon	*Υ ψιλόν	u, y, long and short
Φ	φ	Phi	Φῖ	ph
X	χ	Chi	Χῖ	ch hard
Ψ	ψ	Psi	Ψῖ	ps (for bs)
Ω	ω	Omēga	*Ω μέγα	o long

Note.—Besides these letters, there originally existed : 1. *f Vau*, called, from its shape, *Digamma*, which appears in βασιλεῖς= βασιλεῖς, and at the beginning of many words. In Latin it is represented by *v* or *f*, as *fīs vis, frīgus frigus*. 2. *5* or *9*, *Koppa*, the Latin *Q*, used as the sign of 90. 3. *9*, *Sampe*, found only as the sign of 900. 4. *σ*, *Stigma*, is used as the sign of the number 6.

§ 2. The VOWELS are α, ε, η, ι, ο, ω, υ.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS are formed by adding ι or υ to ᾶ, ε, ο :
as, αι, αυ, ει, ευ, οι, ου.

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS, by adding ι or υ to ᾱ, η, ω, υ : as, αι, ηι, φι, ηυ, υι, ωυ.

The Diphthongs are thus pronounced—

αι,	as in	<i>aisle</i>	α	as in	<i>maim</i>
αυ,	„	<i>pause</i>	η	„	<i>receive</i>
ει,	„	<i>height</i>	φ	„	<i>bone</i>
ευ, ηυ	„	<i>Europe</i>	υι	„	<i>why</i>
οι,	„	<i>toil</i>	ωυ	„	—
ου,	„	<i>house</i>			

In Latin αι became ae : as, *Phaedrus* ; οι, oe ; as, *Phoebus*.

A vowel marked thus (ι) is pronounced separately : as, *τείχει*.

A vowel or syllable following a vowel or diphthong is called

Pure : as, *φιλί-a friendship* ; *δίκαι-os just*.

§ 3. CONSONANTS are either Single or Double.

The Single are divided into—

1. MUTES :

Hard . . .	Tenues . . .	π	κ	τ
Soft . . .	Mediae . . .	β	γ	δ
Rough . . .	Aspiratae . . .	φ	χ	θ

They may also be arranged according to the organs of speech—

Labials . .	P-sounds . .	π	β	φ
Gutturals . .	K-sounds . .	κ	γ	χ
Dentals . .	T-sounds . .	τ	δ	θ

The letters under each sound are called Cognate.

2. SEMIVOWELS :

The Liquids . . . λ μ ν ρ and the Spirant s.*

The Double Letters are ζ=σδ, δς ; ξ=κς, γς, χς ; ψ=πς, βς, φς.

§ 4. DIALECTS.—In old times the chief dialects, or varieties, of the Greek Language were Aeolic, Doric, and Ionic. From the last sprang the Attic, used by the people and writers of Athens. This is the dialect treated of chiefly in Grammar.

§ 5. A BREATHING is placed over every vowel that begins a word. The soft breathing (') is not sounded : as, ὄρος (oros) *a mountain*. The rough (') is h : as, ὄρος (horos) *a boundary*. This is placed above ρ initial : as, ῥόδον (rhodon) *a rose* ; and

* All true Greek words end in the letters ν, ρ, or σ (ξ, ψ), and in vowels. Έκ becomes ξξ if it stands alone ; before its case it is reckoned as part of the noun. Οὐκ is used only before vowels.

ῥ : as, ὕδωρ (hūdōr) *water*. If ρ is doubled, the first ρ is smooth, the second rough : as, ἀρράβων (arrhabōn) *a deposit*.

In a diphthong the second vowel takes the breathing : as, αἶρω.

A Hard mute before a rough breathing is changed into a Rough : as, ἀφορίζω, from ἀπ-ορίζω.

§ 6. ACCENTS are three : Acute, as λόγος—Grave, as κατὰ—Circumflex, as σῶμα. A Circumflex is produced by the meeting of the Acute and Grave, thus (˘)=(˘) or (˘).

§ 7. STOPS in Greek are Comma (,)—Full Stop (.)—Colon (:) used to mark Parenthesis—and Semicolon (;) which is used only for the mark of a Question.

§ 8. APOSTROPHE (') shows a vowel cut off : as, παρ' ἡμᾶς, ἀφ' ἡμῶν. SYNCOPE is the cutting-out of a vowel : as, πατρός for πατέρος.

§ 9. CRASIS is the blending of two or more vowels : as, ταῦτόν, ἐγώδα, χᾶτερος, from τὸ αὐτό, ἐγὼ οἶδα, and καὶ ἕτερος. The ' is called the Coronis.

§ 10. Synaeresis is the contraction of two vowels : as, ἔγ-χει from ἔγ-χε-ι. Diaeresis is the division of two vowels : as, ἔγ-χε-ϊ from ἔγ-χει.

§ 11. To avoid meeting of vowels the letter ν is added to Datives plural in ι, Third persons of verbs in ε or ι, and some Adverbs : as, ἔδωκεν αὐτοῖς, τοῖς λέουσιν αὐτοῖς *he gave them to the very lions*. So also to εἴκοσι *twenty*.

Sometimes two vowels may come together in different words without Apostrophe : as, τί οὖν, οὐδὲ εἰς, and after αὖ, ὦ, παῖ, ναί, ἄνα. This is called HIATUS.

§ 12. THE PARTS OF SPEECH are three, as in Latin : Noun, Verb, Particle.

Noun includes Substantive, Adjective, Pronoun, Participle.

Verb ,, Verb.

Particle ,, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

The Noun and Verb have three numbers—

Singular, meaning one : as,

ἄνθρωπος τρέχει *a man runs*

Dual, meaning two : as,

ἄνθρώπων τρέχον *two men run*

Plural, meaning more than two : as,

ἄνθρωποι τρέχουσι *men run*

Of these the Dual is less used than the Plural.

The Noun has five Cases : Nominative, Vocative (Casus Recti), Accusative, Genitive, Dative (Casus Obliqui). These are formed by adding terminations to the Stem.*

The Noun has three Genders : Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

General Rules for Cases—

1. Neuters have Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative alike.
2. Genitives Plural always end in *-ων*.
3. Datives Singular end in *-ι*, which is subscript when following a long vowel : *as, α, η, ω*.

§ 13.

THE ARTICLE.

In Greek, as well as in English, the Definite Pronoun is used as the Definite Article : *as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος the man* ; and the Indefinite Pronoun for the Indefinite Article : *as, γυνή τις a woman*. They are thus declined—

1. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.				
N.V.	ὁ	ἡ	τό	the
Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό	the
Gen.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ	of the
Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ	to the
PLUR.				
N.V.	οἱ	αἱ	τά	the
Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά	the
Gen.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν	of the
Dat.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς	to the
DUAL				
N.V.A.	τώ	τά	τώ	the
G.D.	τοῖν	ταῖν	τοῖν	of or to the

Obs. For the original nature and uses of the Article see Syntax, § 139.

* In Greek the Stem is found in the first and second declensions in the Nominative, either simple, or with the termination *-s* or *-ν*. In the Third Declension it is found by dropping the *-os* of the Genitive Singular. For explanation of *root, stem, or crude form, character, and termination*, see *Public School Latin Primer*, § 11. (3), *a.-f.*

2. THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

Where we use the Indefinite Article 'a' or 'an' the Greeks often used 'the Indefinite Pronoun' *τις*, which is thus declined :—

	MASC. & FEM.	NEUT.	
SING.			
N. V.	<i>τις</i>	<i>τι</i>	a
Acc.	<i>τινα</i>	<i>τι</i>	a
Gen.	<i>τινος or του</i>		of a
Dat.	<i>τινι or τῳ</i>		to a
PLUR.			
N. V.	<i>τινες</i>	<i>τινα</i>	some
Acc.	<i>τινας</i>	<i>τινα</i>	some
Gen.	<i>τινων</i>		of some
Dat.	<i>τισι</i>		to some
DUAL			
N. V. A.	<i>τινε</i>		some two
G. D.	<i>τινῳι</i>		of or to some two

§ 14. DECLENSIONS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

There are Three Declensions of Greek Substantives—

I. Stems ending in *-a* ; Terminations in *-a*, *-σα*, *-ια*, and *-η*, for Feminine nouns ; *ας* and *ης* for Masculine.

II. Stems ending in *-ο*, and some in *-ω*. Terminations in *-ς* for Masculine and Feminine nouns, *-ν* for Neuter.

III. Stems (1) ending in Consonants, or containing a suppressed consonant ; (2) ending in Vowels. See § 20.

The First and Second Declension are Parisyllabic, having an equal number of syllables in all cases. The Third is Imparisyllabic, increasing in the Genitive and other oblique Cases.

§ 15. THE FIRST DECLENSION (A-Nouns).

FEMININE NOUNS.

The First Declension contains Feminine Nouns ending in *-α*, *-σα*, *-ια*, and *-η*, and Masculine Nouns ending in *-ας* and *-ης*.

1. *Feminine Nouns* (Stems in -ᾱ, -ᾱ (-η)).

SING. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	μοῦσα a Muse μοῦσαν a Muse μοῦσας of a Muse μοῦσῃ to a Muse	ἡμέρᾱ a day ἡμέραν a day ἡμέρας of a day ἡμέρᾳ to a day	τιμῇ honor τιμὴν honor τιμῆς of honor τιμῇ to honor
PLUR. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	μοῦσαι Muses μοῦσας Muses μοῦσῶν of Muses μοῦσαις to Muses	ἡμέραι days ἡμέρας days ἡμερῶν of days ἡμέραις to days	τιμαί honors τιμάς honors τιμῶν of honors τιμαῖς to honors
DUAL N. V. A. G. D.	μοῦσαι two Muses μοῦσαι of or to two Muses	ἡμέρᾱ two days ἡμέραι of or to two days	τιμά two honors τιμαῖν of or to two honors

Like μοῦσα : γλῶσσα a tongue, θάλασσα the sea, μέλισσα a bee, ἄμυλλα a contest.

Decline also like ἡμέρα : φιλία friendship, οἰκία a house, θύρα a door, ἔδρα a seat.

Like τιμῇ : νίκη victory, σελήνη the moon, νεφέλη a cloud, ἀρετή virtue.

Rule for Feminine Nouns—Nouns in -πα or -α *pure*, declined like ἡμέρα, keep α in all their cases in the singular: *μῦα μῦα a mure, Ἀθηνᾶ Athena*, and some other proper names, as *Λήδα, Ἀνδρομέδα*, make Gen. -ας, *Dat.* -ῃ.

2. *Masculine Nouns* (Stems in -ᾱ, -ᾱ̄, -ᾱ̅, -ῆ).

SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	κριτῆς a judge κριτᾶ [ᾱ] judge κριτήν a judge κριτοῦ of a judge κριτῇ to a judge	ταμίᾱς a steward ταμίᾶ steward ταμίαν a steward ταμίου of a steward ταμίᾳ to steward	Ἀτρεΐδης a son of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδῃ son of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδην a son of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδου of a son of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδῃ to a son of Atreus
PLUR. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	κριταὶ judges κριτάς judges κριτῶν of judges κριταῖς to judges	ταμίαι stewards ταμίᾱς stewards ταμίῶν of stewards ταμίαις to stewards	Ἀτρεΐδαι sons of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδας sons of Atreus Ἀτρειδῶν of sons of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδαῖς to sons of Atreus
DUAL N. V. A. G. D.	κριτᾶ [ᾱ] two judges κριταῖν of or to two judges	ταμίᾶ two stewards ταμίῶν of or to two stewards	Ἀτρεΐδᾶ two sons of Atreus Ἀτρεΐδων of or to two sons of Atreus

Decline like κριτῆς : δεσπότης a master, κλέπτης a thief, μαθητής a scholar, ναύτης a sailor.

" like ταμίᾱς : νεανίας a youth, κοχλίας a snail, βυάς an owl.

" like Ἀτρεΐδης : Patronymics, and other Proper Names : as, Ἀλκιβιάδης Alcibiades.

Rule for Masculines—

The Vocative Sing. of Nouns in -της ends in -ᾱ̅. So also Names of Nations : as, Σκύθης, Σκύθᾶ O Scythian; and words compounded of πωλῶ I sell, μετρέω I measure, τρίβω I wear : as, ὦ γεωμέτρᾳ O geometrician.

§ 17. SECOND DECLENSION (O-Nouns).

The Second Declension contains Nouns ending in *-ος* and *-ως*, Masculine and Feminine, and *-ον* and *-ων* Neuter. Nouns which have *-εο* or *-οο* for Stems are contracted.

1. *Masculines in -ος or -ός contracted into -οῦς* (Stems in *-ο*).

SING.	MASCULINE			
Nom.	λόγος a word	νόος	νοῦς a mind	
Voc.	λόγε word	νόε	νοῦ mind	
Acc.	λόγον a word	νόον	νοῦν a mind	
Gen.	λόγου of a word	νόου	νοῦ of a mind	
Dat.	λόγῳ to a word	νόῳ	νοῷ to a mind	
PLUR.				
N.V.	λόγοι words	νόοι	νοῖ minds	
Acc.	λόγους words	νόους	νοῦς minds	
Gen.	λόγων of words	νόων	νῶν of minds	
Dat.	λόγοις to words	νόοις	νοῖς to minds	
DUAL				
N.V.A.	λόγῳ two words	νόῳ	νώ two minds	
G. D.	λόγων of or to two words	νόοιν	νοῖν of or to two minds	

Decline like λόγος : ἄγγελος a messenger, οἶνος wine, νόμος law, πόλεμος war, and the feminines ὁδός way, νόσος disease, &c.

Decline like νόος : πλοῖος, πλοῦς a voyage, ῥόος ῥοῦς a stream, Ἰησοῦς Jesus.

§ 18. 2. *Neuters in -ον or -έον contracted into -οῦν* (Stems in *-ο*).

SING.	NEUTER			
Nom.	ξύλον timber	N.V.A. ὀστέον ὀστοῦν a bone		
Voc.	ξύλον timber			
Acc.	ξύλον timber			
Gen.	ξύλου of timber	Gen.	ὀστέου	ὀστοῦ of a bone
Dat.	ξύλῳ to timber	Dat.	ὀστέῳ	ὀστοῷ to a bone
PLUR.				
N.V.	ξύλα timbers	N.V.A. ὀστέα ὀσᾶ bones		
Acc.	ξύλα timbers			
Gen.	ξύλων of timbers	Gen.	ὀστέων	ὀσῶν of bones
Dat.	ξύλοις to timbers	Dat.	ὀστέοις	ὀστοῖς to bones
DUAL				
N.V.A.	ξύλῳ two timbers	N.V.A.	ὀστέῳ	ὀσῳ two bones
G. D.	ξύλων of or to two timbers	G. D.	ὀστέοιν	ὀστοῖν of or to two bones

Decline like ξύλον : ἔργον a work, ζῷον an animal, μήλον an apple, τέκνον a child.

Decline like ὀστέον -οῦν : κάπεον -οῦν a basket.

§ 19. *Nouns in -ως (Stem in -ο).*

(This is called the Attic Declension.)

MASCULINE			
SING.		PLUR.	
Nom.	λεώς a people	N. V.	λεῶ peoples
Voc.	λεώς people	Acc.	λεώς peoples
Acc.	λεών a people	Gen.	λεῶν of peoples
Gen.	λεῶ of a people	Dat.	λεῶς to peoples
Dat.	λεῶ to a people		
DUAL			
	N. V. A.	λεῶ two peoples	
	G. D.	λεῶν of two peoples	

Decline like *λεώς*: *νεώς* a temple, *ταῶς* a peacock, *κάλως* a rope, *λαγῶς* a hare, *ἄλως* a threshing-floor (fem.), *ἔως* dawn (fem.)

Some Nouns of this Declension drop *-ν* in the Accusative Singular: as, *ἄλως*, *ἄλω* *ἔως* *ἔω*. So some proper Names: as, *τὴν Κῶ*, *τὴν Τέω*, the island *Cos*, *Teos*. *Λαγῶς* makes Acc. *λαγών* or *λαγῶ*, Gen. *λαγῶ* or *λαγῶς*. *Ταῶς* has also the form *ταών*, *ταώνος*, *ταώνες*, *ταῶσι*.

General Rules of the First and Second Declensions—

1. All Masculines make Nom. Sing. in *-ς*, Gen. in *-ου*.
2. All Nouns have *-ι* subscript in the Dat. Sing., and Acc. Sing. in *-ν*.
3. All Nouns have *-ων* in Gen. Plural.
4. All Neuters are alike in Nom., Voc., and Acc. Singular and Plural.
5. All Neuters make their Nom., Voc., and Acc. Plural in *-α*.

The Vowel of the Stem *-α* or *-ο* is always lengthened in the Nom., Voc., and Acc. Dual into *-ᾶ*, *-ῶ*.

7. The Dat. Plural originally ended in the First Declension in *-αισι*. This is common in Attic Poetry, and found even in Prose. In the Second Declension in *-οισι*, in Attic Poetry only.

§ 20. THIRD DECLENSION.

The Third Declension contains Nouns of various genders ending in the Consonants $-ν$, $-ρ$, $-σ$, $-ξ$, $-ψ$, in the vowels $-α$, $-ι$, $-υ$, and some in $-ω$.

The stem in the Third Declension may generally be found by dropping the termination $-ος$ of the genitive singular, as *κόραξ*, gen. *κόρακ-ος*, stem *κορακ*.

The stems of the Third Declension are thus divided—

I. CONSONANTS :

1. Labials $π$, $β$, $φ$.
2. Gutturals $κ$, $γ$, $χ$.
3. Dentals $τ$, $δ$, $θ$ (including neuters in which the stem is elided).
4. Liquids $λ$, $ν$, $ρ$.

II. VOWELS :

1. Masculines and Feminines in $-ις$, $-υς$ } stem $-ι$, $-υ$.
2. Neuters in $-ι$, $-υ$
3. Diphthongs in $-αυ$, $-ευ$, $-ου$.
4. Nouns in $-ως$, $-ω$, stem $-ω$, $-ο$.

I. CONSONANT-NOUNS.

1. *Labial Nouns* (Stems in $-π$, $-β$, $-φ$).

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
SING. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	<i>γύψ</i> a vulture <i>γῦπ-α</i> a vulture <i>γυπ-ός</i> of a vulture <i>γυπ-ί</i> to a vulture	<i>φλέψ</i> a vein <i>φλέβ-α</i> a vein <i>φλεβ-ός</i> of a vein <i>φλεβ-ί</i> to a vein
PLUR. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	<i>γῦπ-ες</i> vultures <i>γῦπ-ας</i> vultures <i>γυπ-ῶν</i> of vultures <i>γυψί</i> to vultures	<i>φλέβ-ες</i> veins <i>φλέβ-ας</i> veins <i>φλεβ-ῶν</i> of veins <i>φλεψί</i> to veins
DUAL N. V. A. G. D.	<i>γῦπ-ε</i> two vultures <i>γυπ-οῖν</i> of or to two vultures	<i>φλέβ-ε</i> two veins <i>φλεβ-οῖν</i> of or to two veins

Decline like *γύψ* : *κῶνωψ* a gnat, *λαῖλαψ* a storm, *γρύψ* a griffin, *ὤψ* the face.

§ 21. 2. *Guttural Nouns* (Stems in -κ, -γ, -χ).

	MASCULINE AND FEMININE	FEMININE	MASCULINE
SING. N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	κόραξ a raven κόρακ-α a raven κόρακ-ος of a raven κόρακ-ι to a raven	σάλπιγξ a trumpet σάλπιγγ-α a trumpet σάλπιγγ-ος of a trumpet σάλπιγγ-ι to a trumpet	ὄνυξ a nail ὄνυχ-α a nail ὄνυχ-ος of a nail ὄνυχ-ι to a nail
PLUR. N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	κόρακ-ες ravens κόρακ-ας ravens κόρακ-ων of ravens κόραξι to ravens	σάλπιγγ-ες trumpets σάλπιγγ-ας trumpets σάλπιγγ-ων of trumpets σάλπιγγι to trumpets	ὄνυχ-ες nails ὄνυχ-ας nails ὄνυχ-ων of nails ὄνυξι to nails
DUAL N.V.A. G.D.	κόρακ-ε two ravens κόρακ-ων of or to two ravens	σάλπιγγ-ε two trumpets σάλπιγγ-ων of or to two trumpets	ὄνυχ-ε two nails ὄνυχ-ων of or to two nails

Decline like κόραξ : ἀλώπηξ —εκα a fox, ἰέραξ —ἄκα a hawk, κλύμαξ —ἄκα a ladder.
 " like σάλπιγξ : φάλαγξ a phalanx, φόρμιγγς a lyre, λάργηξ the throat.
 " like ὄνυξ : πτύξ a fold, βήξ a cough, θρίξ, Acc. τρίχα a hair, Dat. Plur. θρίξι.

Note.—ἀναξ (ανακ-) *a king*, Vocative ἀναξ, or ἄνα in prayers to the gods. γυνή (γυναικ-) *a woman*, Voc. γυναί.

§ 22. 3. *Dental Nouns* (Stems in -τ, -δ, -θ). MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	MASCULINE	MASCULINE AND FEMININE	MASCULINE AND FEMININE
	λέων a lion λέον lion λέοντ-α a lion λέοντ-ος of a lion λέοντ-ι to a lion	παῖς a child παῖ child παῖδ-α a child παῖδ-ός of a child παῖδ-ί to a child	ὄρνις a bird ὄρνις bird ὄρνιθ-α or ὄρνι-ν a bird ὄρνιθ-ος of a bird ὄρνιθ-ι to a bird
PLUR. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	λέοντ-ες lions λέοντ-ας lions λέοντ-ων of lions λέοντ-σι to lions	παῖδ-ες children παῖδ-ας children παῖδ-ων of children παῖ-σί to children	ὄρνιθ-ες birds ὄρνιθ-ας birds ὄρνιθ-ων [ι] of birds ὄρνι-σι to birds
DUAL N. V. A. G. D.	λέοντ-ε two lions λέοντ-ου of or to two lions	παῖδ-ε two children παῖδ-ου of or to two children	ὄρνιθ-ε two birds ὄρνιθ-ου of or to two birds

Decline like λέων: γέρον an old man,

δράκων a dragon, θεράπων a servant.

Like παῖς: σφραγὶς a seal, κεραὶς a shuttle, βαλβίς a goal, δᾶς a torch.

Like ὄρνις: ἔλμυς a worm, πείρις a wicker basket.

The following are declined similarly—

χάρις favour—Acc. χάριν or χάριτα.

δάμαρ wife—Acc. δάμαρτα.

νύξ night—Acc. νύκτα.

γίγας giant—Acc. γίγαντα. [γέλω.

γέλως laughter—Acc. γέλωτα or

Note.—Αἶας Ajax, Acc. Αἴαντα, Voc. Αἶα.

ἐλπίς strife—Acc. ἐλπί.

ἐλπίς hope—Acc. ἐλπίδα.

κλεῖς key—Acc. κλεῖν.

χλαμὺς cloak—Acc. χλαμύδα.

κόρυς helmet—Acc. κόρυθα.

πούς foot—Acc. πόδα.

Neuters in which the character of the Stem is elided in the Nom.

Case : as, σῶμα (Stem σωματ-), κέρας (Stem κερᾱτ-).

SING. N.V.A. Gen. Dat.	σῶμα a body σώματ-ος of a body σώματ-ι to a body	κέρας a horn κεράτ-ος κέρως of a horn κεράτ-ι κέρα to a horn
PLUR. N.V.A. Gen. Dat.	σώματ-a bodies σωμάτων of bodies σώμα-σι to bodies	κεράτ-a κέρα horns κεράτ-ων κερ-ων of horns κεῖᾱ-σι to horns
DUAL N.V.A. G. D.	σώματ-ε two bodies σωμάτων of or to two bodies	κεράτ-ε κέρ-a two horns κεράτ-οιν κερ-ῶν of or to two horns

Decline like σῶμα : χεῖμα *winter*, στόμα *a mouth*, γάλα (stem γαλακτ-) *milk*, μέλι (stem μελιτ-) *honey*.

Also γόνυ *a knee*, οὐθα *an udder*, ἥπαρ *the liver*, δόρυ *a shaft*, ὕδωρ *water* (ὕδατ-).

Decline like κέρας : κρέας *flesh*, gen. (κρέατος) κρέως.—τέρας *sign*, πέρας *end*, have ᾱ in oblique cases.

Some nouns, such as σέλας *light*, δέπας *a cup*, drop τ in inflexion : as, σέλας, Gen. σέλα(τ)ος, Dat. σέλα(τ)ι, σέλα.

§ 23. *Nouns, which elide -s (=τ) in inflexion.*

SING.	PLUR.	DUAL
N.V.A. τεῖχο-s a wall	N.V.A. τεῖχε-a τεῖχη walls	N.V.A. τεῖχee τεῖχη two walls
Gen. τεῖχε-ος τεί- χους of a wall	Gen. τεῖχε-ων τει- χῶν of walls	G. D. τεῖχείοιν τει- χοῖν of or to two walls
Dat. τεῖχε-ι τείχει to a wall	Dat. τεῖχε-σι to walls	

Decline like τεῖχος : εἶδος *the form*, μέλος *song*, ἄνθος *a flower*.

SING.

Nom.	Ἡρακλῆς Ἡρακλῆς
Voc.	(Ἡράκλεες) Ἡράκλεις
Acc.	Ἡρακλέᾱ
Gen.	Ἡρακλέους (rar. Ἡρακλήος)
Dat.	(Ἡρακλέει) Ἡρακλεῖ

Compounds of σθένος *strength*, and κλέος *glory*, are declined like Ἡρακλῆς : as, Περικλῆς, Δημοσθένης, Acc. sometimes Δημοσθένην. So Ζωκράτην, Ἀριστοφάνην. Compounds of ἔτος *a year* are parisyllabic in some cases : as, ἑπταέτης *seven years old*, Acc. Plural ἑπταέτας.

4. *Liquid Nouns* (Stems in -λ, -ν, -ρ).

§ 24.

	MASCULINE	MASCULINE	MASCULINE	MASCULINE
SING.				
Nom.	ἄλς salt	ποιμήν a shepherd	αἰών an age	θήρ a beast
Voc.	ἄλς salt	ποιμήν shepherd	αἰών age	θήρ beast
Acc.	ἄλ-α salt	ποιμέν-α a shepherd	αἰών-α an age	θήρ-α a beast
Gen.	ἄλ-ός of salt	ποιμέν-ος of a shepherd	αἰών-ος of an age	θήρ-ός of a beast
Dat.	ἄλ-ί to salt	ποιμέν-ι to a shepherd	αἰών-ι to an age	θήρ-ί to a beast
PLUR.				
N.V.	ἄλ-ες salt	ποιμέν-ες shepherds	αἰών-ες ages	θήρ-ες beasts
Acc.	ἄλ-ας salt	ποιμέν-ας shepherds	αἰών-ας ages	θήρ-ας beasts
Gen.	ἄλ-ων of salt	ποιμέν-ων of shepherds	αἰών-ων of ages	θήρ-ων of beasts
Dat.	ἄλ-σί to salt	ποιμέ-σι to shepherds	αἰώ-σι to ages	θήρ-σί to beasts
DUAL				
N.V.A.	ἄλ-ε two pieces of salt	ποιμέν-ε two shepherds	αἰών-ε two ages	θήρ-ε two beasts
G.D.	ἄλ-οῖν of or to two pieces of salt	ποιμέν-οῖν of or to two shepherds	αἰών-οῖν of or to two ages	θήρ-οῖν of or to two beasts

Decline like ποιμήν: αἰχμήν, Acc. -ένα the neck, δαίμων -ονα a Genius, Voc. in -έν -ον.

" like αἰών: λειμών a meadow, παῖδαν, Acc. -άνα a war-song, μήν a month.

" like θήρ: φώρ, Acc. φῶρα a thief. But αἰθήρ -έρα air, ἀστὴρ -έρα a star. χεῖρ a hand has Dat. Plur. χερσί, Gen. Dat. Dual χερσὶν. (See Irregularities of the Noun.)

§ 25. The following nouns in $-ηρ$ drop the ϵ by syncope in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plur. In $\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$ the ϵ is replaced by δ .

MASCULINE		
SING.		
Nom.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ a father	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\rho$ a man
Voc.	$\pi\acute{\alpha}\tau\epsilon\rho$ father	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\rho$ man
Acc.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ -a a father	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -a a man
Gen.	$\pi\alpha\tau\rho$ -ός of a father	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ός of a man
Dat.	$\pi\alpha\tau\rho$ -ί to a father	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ί to a man
PLUR.		
N.V.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ -ες fathers	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ες men
Acc.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ -ας fathers	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ας men
Gen.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ -ων of fathers	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ων men
Dat.	$\pi\alpha\tau\rho$ -ά-σι to fathers	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ά-σι to men
DUAL		
N.V.A.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ -ε two fathers	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -ε two men
G. D.	$\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho$ -ουν of two fathers	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\delta\rho$ -οὖν of two men

Decline like $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$: $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\eta\rho$ mother, $\theta\upsilon\gamma\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\rho$ daughter, $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ belly. All these syncopated nouns make Dat. Plur. in $-\alpha\sigma\iota$. So also $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho$ a star makes Dat. Plural $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, but is not syncopated in other cases.

II. VOWEL-NOUNS.

§ 26. 1. Masculine and Feminine, in $-ις$, $-υς$. 2. Neuter in $-υ$.
(Stems in $-ι$, $-υ$.)

SING.		
Nom.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota$ -ς a city	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\upsilon$ a town
Voc.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota$ city	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\upsilon$ town
Acc.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota$ -ν a city [city]	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\upsilon$ a town
Gen.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -ως (or $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -ος) of a	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ -ος of a town
Dat.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\iota$ to a city	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\iota$ to a town
PLUR.		
N.V.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -ες $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ cities	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ -α $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta$ towns
Acc.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -ας $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ cities	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ -α $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta$ towns
Gen.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -ων of cities	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -ων of towns
Dat.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -σι to cities	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ -σι to towns
DUAL		
N.V.A.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon$ -ε two cities	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon$ -ε two towns
G. D.	$\pi\acute{o}\lambda\acute{\epsilon}$ -οιν of or to two cities	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ -οιν to two towns

Decline like $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$: $\delta\phi\iota\varsigma$ a snake, $\phi\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma\iota\varsigma$ nature, $\tau\acute{\alpha}\xi\iota\varsigma$ a rank ; $\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$ a cubit, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\upsilon\varsigma$ an axe, $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\beta\upsilon\varsigma$ an old man.

Decline like $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\upsilon$: $\pi\acute{\omega}\nu$ a flock.

Note.— $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ a fish, $\mu\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ a mouse, $\beta\acute{o}\tau\rho\upsilon\varsigma$ a bunch of grapes, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\upsilon$ a tear, and others, keep υ throughout: as, $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\nu$ $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\iota$. $\epsilon\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon\varsigma$ an eelis like $\iota\chi\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ in singular, like $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ in plural. $\mu\acute{\eta}\nu\iota\varsigma$ wrath, $\delta\iota\varsigma$ a sheep, &c., keep $-ι$: as, $\omicron\lambda\iota\nu$, $\omicron\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\varsigma$, $\omicron\lambda\iota\sigma\iota$. $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$ was used by the Athenians of the Acropolis chiefly, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\upsilon$ of the upper town as opposed to Piræus.

§ 27. 3. *Diphthong Nouns* (Stems in -av, -ev, -ov containing *ɣ*).

FEMININE		MASCULINE	
SING.			
Nom.	ῥαῖς an old woman	βασιλεύς a king*	βοῦς an ox
Voc.	ῥαῦ old woman	βασιλεῦ O king	βοῦ ox
Acc.	ῥαῖν an old woman	βασιλέ-α a king	βοῦν an ox
Gen.	ῥα-ός of an old woman	βασιλέ-ως of a king	βο-ός of an ox
Dat.	ῥα-ί to an old woman	βασιλεῖ to a king	βο-ί to an ox
PLUR.			
N.V.	ῥαῖ-ες old women	βασιλεῖς kings	βό-ες oxen
Acc.	ῥαῖς old women	βασιλέ-ας kings	βοῦς oxen
Gen.	ῥα-ῶν of old women	βασιλέ-ων of kings	βοῶν of oxen
Dat.	ῥαυ-σί to old women	βασιλεῦ-σι to kings	βου-σί to oxen
DUAL			
N.V.A.	ῥαῖ-ε two old women	βασιλέ-ε two kings	βό-ε two oxen
G.D.	ῥα-ῶν of or to two old women	βασιλέ-ων of or to two kings	βο-ῶν of or to two oxen

Decline like βασιλεύς: ῥουεὶς a parent, βαφεὶς a painter, ἱερεύς a priest.
 Ναῖς (irregular) is thus declined —

SING.		PLUR.		DUAL	
Nom.	ναῖς a ship	νή-ες ships	νή-ες ships	G. D. νε-ῶν of or to two ships	
Voc.	ναῦ ship	νή-ες ships	νή-ες ships		
Acc.	ναῖν a ship	ναῖς ships	ναῖς ships		
Gen.	νε-ός of a ship	νε-ῶν	να-ῶν of ships		
Dat.	νη-ί to a ship	ναυ-ί	ναυ-ί to ships		

* Words in -eus are contracted in Nom. Voc. Pl. in Attic in -ῆς: as, βασιλῆς, ἱερεὶς horsemen, ἱερεὶς priests. When a vowel precedes *eu*, the Acc. Sing., Gen. Sing., and Acc. Plural are contracted: as, Πειραιεύς, Πειραιᾶ, Πειραιῶς, χοεύς a measure, χοᾶς.

4. Nouns in -ws and -w (Stems in -w, -o).

SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	MASC. OR FEM.	FEMININE	FEMININE
	θώς a jackal θώς jackal θῶ-a a jackal θῶ-ός of a jackal θῶ-ί to a jackal	αἰδώς shame αἰδοῖ shame αἰδῶ ᾧ shame αἰδῶς οὖς of shame αἰδοῖ οἱ to shame	φειδῶ thrift φειδοῖ thrift φειδῶ ᾧ thrift φειδῶς οὖς of thrift φειδοῖ οἱ to thrift
PLUR. N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	θῶ-ες jackals θῶ-ας jackals θῶ-ων of jackals θῶ-σί to jackals	The feminine nouns of this termination have no Dual or Plural	
DUAL N.V.A. G. D.	θῶ-ε two jackals θῶ-οι or to two jackals		

Decline like θώς: ἦρος a hero, μῆρως an uncle.

„ like φειδῶ: ἦχώ echo, Λατώ Latona, πειθῶ persuasion.

Obs.—Many nouns with stems in -w partly follow this Declension: as, ἀγδών a nightingale, χελιδών a swallow, εἰκών an image; Gen. Sing. ἀγδόνος ἀγδοῦς, Dat. ἀγδόνι ἀγδοῖ, &c.

General Rules of the Third Declension—

The Nominative originally ended in *-s*, which is dropped in stems ending in *ρ* and *ς* and after *τ, ν, ο*.

The Vocative is the same as the Stem. Except the Vocative of Oxytones: *as, ποιμήν*, Nom. and Voc.

The Genitive Singular always ends in *-ος* (or *-ως*).

The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Dual in *-ε*.

The Dative Singular in *-ι*, the Dative Plural in *-σι*.

The Nominative and Vocative Plural Masculine and Feminine in *-ες*.

The Accusative Plural, Masculine and Feminine, in *-ας*.

The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural of Neuters in *-α*.

Obs.—The Accusative Singular of all Masculine and Feminine Nouns originally ended in *-ν*. This was pronounced after Consonant Stems by inserting *α*: *as, λείοντ-α-ν*. In the Plural this termination was *-νς*, *as λείοντ-α-νς*.

§ 29. *Terminations used instead of Cases.*

Certain Terminations are added to the Stem to convey notions generally expressed by Cases with Prepositions. They are the following:

1. *θι*: *as, οἶκοθι οἶκοι at home* (the old locative).
2. *θεν*: *as, οἶκοθεν οἶκοθεν from home* (the ablative).
3. *δε, σε, or ζε*: *as, οἶκαδε homewards, to home, ἄλλοσε elsewhere, Ἀθήναζε to Athens*.
4. *σι*: *as, Ἀθήνησι at Athens, θύρᾱσι at the doors* (the plural locative).

ADJECTIVES.

§ 30. Adjectives follow the Inflection of Substantives, and are divided into three classes.

I. Adjectives of Three Terminations, declined like Substantives. 1. Of the First and Second Declensions. 2. Of the Third and First Declensions.

II. Adjectives of Two Terminations, declined like Substantives of the Second or of the Third Declension.

III. Adjectives of One Termination, chiefly declined like Substantives of the Third Declension.

I. ADJECTIVES WITH THREE TERMINATIONS.

1. *Adjectives of the First and Second Declension.*

Examples: *καλός καλή καλόν noble, ὁσῖος ὁσία ὁσιον holy, χρυσοῦς χρυσή χρυσοῦν golden, ἀργυροῦς -ᾱ -οῦν silver*.

Uncontracted (Stems in -o).

SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
	καλ-ός καλ-έ καλ-όν καλ-οῦ καλ-ῶ	καλ-ή καλ-ή καλ-ήν καλ-ῆς καλ-ῇ	καλ-όν καλ-όν καλ-όν καλ-οῦ καλ-ῶ	ὄστ-ος ὄστ-ε ὄστ-ον ὄστ-ου ὄστ-ῶ	ὄστ-α ὄστ-α ὄστ-αν ὄστ-ας ὄστ-ῃ	ὄστ-ον ὄστ-ον ὄστ-ον ὄστ-ου ὄστ-ῶ
PLUR. N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	καλ-οί καλ-ούς καλ-ῶν καλ-οῖς	καλ-αί καλ-άς καλ-ῶν καλ-αῖς	καλ-ά καλ-ά καλ-ῶν καλ-οῖς	ὄστ-οι ὄστ-ους ὄστ-ων ὄστ-οις	ὄστ-αι ὄστ-ας ὄστ-ων ὄστ-αις	ὄστ-α ὄστ-α ὄστ-ων ὄστ-οις
DUAL N.V.A. G.D.	καλ-ῶ καλ-οῖν	καλ-ά καλ-αῖν	καλ-ῶ καλ-οῖν	ὄστ-ω ὄστ-οιν	ὄστ-α ὄστ-αιν	ὄστ-ω ὄστ-οιν

Decline like καλός: σοφός *wise*, κακός *bad*, and numerous adjectives, and all participles in -os.

Like ὅσιος: δίκαιος *just*, ἱερός *sacred*, ἀθρόος *crowded*, and adjectives in -os pure and -pos.

Note.—ἄλλος *another* makes fem. ἄλλη, neut. ἄλλο, the rest regular. ὁσῶος *eightfold* is never contracted, and is declined like καλός. δίκαιος is also of two terminations, as also ἡσυχος *quiet*, βάρβαρος *foreign*, ἡμέτερος *same*, and a few others.

Contracted.—χρυσού; -ῆ -ὄν for χρύσ-εος χρύσ-έα χρύσ-εον. ἀργυρός -ᾶ -ὄν for ἀργυρ-έος ἀργυρ-έα ἀργυρ-έον.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.						
Nom.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ῆ	χρυσ-οῦν	ἀργυρ-οῦς	ἀργυρ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῦν
Voc.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ῆ	χρυσ-οῦν	ἀργυρ-οῦς	ἀργυρ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῦν
Acc.	χρυσ-οῖν	χρυσ-ῇν	χρυσ-οῖν	ἀργυρ-οῖν	ἀργυρ-ᾷν	ἀργυρ-οῖν
Gen.	χρυσ-οῦ	χρυσ-ῆς	χρυσ-οῦ	ἀργυρ-οῦ	ἀργυρ-ᾶς	ἀργυρ-οῦ
Dat.	χρυσ-ῷ	χρυσ-ῇ	χρυσ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ῷ	ἀργυρ-ᾷ	ἀργυρ-ῷ
PLUR.						
N.V.	χρυσ-οῖ	χρυσ-αῖ	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῖ	ἀργυρ-αῖ	ἀργυρ-ᾶ
Acc.	χρυσ-οῦς	χρυσ-ᾶς	χρυσ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-οῦς	ἀργυρ-ᾶς	ἀργυρ-ᾶ
Gen.	χρυσ-ῶν	χρυσ-ῶν	χρυσ-ῶν	ἀργυρ-ῶν	ἀργυρ-ῶν	ἀργυρ-ῶν
Dat.	χρυσ-οῖς	χρυσ-αῖς	χρυσ-οῖς	ἀργυρ-οῖς	ἀργυρ-αῖς	ἀργυρ-οῖς
DUAL						
N.V.A.	χρυσ-ώ	χρυσ-ᾶ	χρυσ-ώ	ἀργυρ-ώ	ἀργυρ-ᾶ	ἀργυρ-ώ
G.D.	χρυσ-οῖν	χρυσ-αῖν	χρυσ-οῖν	ἀργυρ-οῖν	ἀργυρ-αῖν	ἀργυρ-οῖν

Decline like χρυσούς: ἀπλοῦς *single*, διπλοῦς *double*, τριπλοῦς *triple*, etc.

Note.—If ρ or a vowel precedes the contracted feminine, it becomes α: as, ἀργυρᾶ.

2. *Adjectives of the Third and First Declension.* The Masculine and Neuter are of the Third Declension, the feminine of the First.

1. *Dental Stems.* Examples: πᾶς *all* (Stem παντ-), χαρίεις *gracious* (Stem χαριεντ-).

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	πᾶς πᾶς πάντ-α παντ-ός παντ-ί	πᾶς-α πᾶς-α πᾶς-αν πᾶς-ης πᾶς-η	πάν πάν πάν παντ-ός παντ-ί	χαρίεις χαρίεν χαριεντ-α χαριεντ-ος χαριεντ-ι	χαρίεσσ-α χαρίεσσ-α χαρίεσσ-αν χαρίεσσ-ης χαρίεσσ-η	χαρίεν χαρίεν χαρίεν χαριεντ-ος χαριεντ-ι
PLUR. N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	πάντ-ες πάντ-ας πάντ-ων πάνσι	πᾶς-αι πᾶς-ας πᾶς-ων πᾶς-αις	πάντ-α πάντ-α πάντ-ων πάνσι	χαριεντ-ες χαριεντ-ας χαριεντ-ων *χαρίεσι.οτ-ε.ισι	χαρίεσσ-αι χαρίεσσ-ας χαρίεσσ-ων χαρίεσσ-αις	χαριεντ-α χαριεντ-α χαριεντ-ων χαρίεσι.οτ-ε.ισι
DUAL N.V.A. G.D.	πάντ-ε πάντ-ουν	πᾶς-α πᾶς-αν	πάντ-ε πάντ-ουν	χαριεντ-ε χαριεντ-ουν	χαρίεσσ-α χαρίεσσ-αν	χαριεντ-ε χαριεντ-ουν

Like πᾶς are declined all participles in -ας: as, λύσας λύσασα λύσαν *having loosed*; ἰσθᾶς ἰσθᾶσα ἰσθᾶν *sitting up*. The adjectives τιμῆς, τιμήσας, τιμήσα, τιμῆν, Acc. τιμήματα, etc.; μελιτός, μελιτοῦς, μελιτόσσα, μελιτοῦσα, μελιτόεν, μελιτοῦν, Acc. μελιτόεσσα, etc., follow this Declension.

* The double form shows a double stem, in εντ- and ετ-. χαρίεσι = χαριενσι, χαρίεσι = χαριεσι. So Nom. Fem. χαρίεσσα = χαριεσσα; but τιθείσα = τιθεντια.

To this class belong Participles of the following forms:—

	λύων <i>loosing</i> (Stem λυοντ-)	λυθείς <i>loosed</i> (λυθεντ-)	λελυκός <i>having loosed</i> (λελυκοτ-)	διδούς <i>giving</i> (διδοντ-)
SING.				
N. V.	λύ-ων	λυ-θείς	λελυκ-ός	διδ-ούς
Acc.	-οντα	-θεῖσα	-ῶς	-ούσα
Gen.	-οντος	-θέντα	-ῶς	-όντα
Dat.	-οντι	-θέντος	-ῶς	-όντος
	-οντι	-θείσης	-ῶς	-όντι
	-οντι	-θείσῃ	-ῶς	-όντι
	-οντι	-θέντι	-ῶς	-όντι
PLUR.				
N. V.	λύ-οντες	λυ-θέντες	λελυκ-ότες	διδ-όντες
Acc.	-οντας	-θέντας	-ότας	-οντας
Gen.	-όντων	-θέντων	-όντων	-όντων
Dat.	-ουσι	-θείσιν	-όσιν	-ούσιν
	-ούσιν	-θείσιν	-όσιν	-ούσιν
	-ούσιν	-θείσιν	-όσιν	-ούσιν
DUAL				
N. V. A.	λύ-οντε	λυ-θέντε	λελυκ-ότε	διδ-όντε
G. D.	-όντων	-θέντων	-όντων	-όντων

So also Participles in -ύς : as, σβενύς -ύσα -ύν *quenching*, Accus. σβενύντα -ύσαν -ύν, Dat. Plur. σβεν-
ύσι -ύσαις -ύσι.

Contracts in ᾠν for αων : as, τιμ-ᾠν -ῶσα -ᾠν, Dat. Plur. τιμ-ᾠσι -ῶσαις -ᾠσι.
 " " ᾠν for ἑων : as, φυλ-ᾠν -οῦσα -οῦν, Dat. Plur. φυλ-οῦσι -οῦσαις -οῦσι.
 " " ᾠν for ὄων : as, δηλ-ᾠν -οῦσα -οῦν, Dat. Plur. δηλ-οῦσι -οῦσαις -οῦσι.

2. *Liquid Stems.* Examples: μέλας black (Stem μελαν-), τέρην tender (Stem τέρην-).

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER	MASCU LINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	μέλας μέλαν μέλαν-α μέλαν-ος μέλαν-ι	μέλαιν-α μέλαιν-α μέλαιν-αν μελαίν-ης μελαίν-η	μέλαν μέλαν μέλαν μέλαν-ος μέλαν-ι	τέρην τέρην τέρην-α τέρην-ος τέρην-ι	τέρην-α τέρην-α τέρην-αν τερείν-ης τερείν-η	τέρην τέρην τέρην τέρην-ος τέρην-ι
PLUR. N.V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	μέλαν-ες μέλαν-ας μελάν-ων μέλα-σι	μέλαιν-αι μελαίν-ας μελαιν-ῶν μελαίν-αις	μέλαν-α μέλαν-α μελάν-ων μέλα-σι	τέρην-ες τέρην-ας τερέν-ων τέρε-σι	τέρην-αι τερείν-ας τερην-ῶν τερείν-αις	τέρην-α τέρην-α τερέν-ων τέρε-σι
DUAL N.V.A. G. D.	μέλαν-ε μελάν-ων	μελαίν-α μελαίν-ων	μέλαν-ε μελάν-ων	τέρην-ε τερέν-ων	τερείν-α τερείν-ων	τέρην-ε τερέν-ων

Like μέλας is declined τάλας τάλαινα τάλαν miserable. All other adjectives in -ην are of two terminations. μάκαρ has sometimes feminine μέκαρα, otherwise of one termination.

3. *Vowel Stems.* Example: ὀξύς *sharp*.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.			
Nom.	ὀξύ-ς	ὀξεῖ-α	ὀξύ
Voc.	ὀξύ-ς	ὀξεῖ-α	ὀξύ
Acc.	ὀξύ-ν	ὀξεῖ-αν	ὀξύ
Gen.	ὀξέ-ος	ὀξεί-ας	ὀξέ-ος
Dat.	ὀξέ-ϊ ὀξεῖ	ὀξεί-α	ὀξέ-ϊ ὀξεῖ
PLUR.			
N.V.	ὀξέ-ες ὀξεῖς	ὀξεῖ-αι	ὀξέ-α
Acc.	ὀξέ-ας ὀξεῖς	ὀξεί-ας	ὀξέ-α
Gen.	ὀξέ-ων	ὀξεῖ-ων	ὀξέ-ων
Dat.	ὀξέ-σι	ὀξεί-αις	ὀξέ-σι
DUAL			
N.V.A.	ὀξέ-ε	ὀξεί-α	ὀξέ-ε
G.D.	ὀξέ-οιν	ὀξεῖ-αιν	ὀξέ-οιν

Decline like ὀξύς: εὐρύς *broad*, ἡμυς *half*, βαθύς *deep*, γλυκύς *sweet*, θήλυς *female*.

4. The following Adjectives are irregular: πολὺς *much*, μέγας *great*, πρᾶος *mild*, σῶς *safe*.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.			
Nom.	πολύ-ς	πολλ-ή	πολύ
Voc.	πολύ-ς	πολλ-ή	πολύ
Acc.	πολύ-ν *	πολλ-ήν	πολύ
Gen.	πολλ-οῦ	πολλ-ῆς	πολλ-οῦ
Dat.	πολλ-ῷ	πολλ-ῇ	πολλ-ῷ
Nom.	μέγα-ς	μεγάλ-η	μέγα
Voc.	μέγα	μεγάλ-η	μέγα
Acc.	μέγα-ν	μεγάλ-ην	μέγα
Gen.	μεγάλ-ου	μεγάλ-ης	μεγάλ-ου
Dat.	μεγάλ-ῳ	μεγάλ-ῃ	μεγάλ-ῳ

πολύς makes Plural, μέγας Plural and Dual, like καλός: as, πολλοί, μεγάλω, &c.

πρᾶος, *mild*, makes its feminine πραεῖα, from πρᾶύς: Nom. Pl. Masc. πρᾶοι, πραεῖς | Acc. πράους, πραεῖς | Gen. πραέων | Dat. πράοις, πραέσι.

σῶς, *safe*, makes Fem. σῶα | Neut. σῶν | Nom. Pl. Masc. σῶοι (σῶς) | Acc. σῶους (σῶς) | Neut. σῶα (σᾶ).

* πολλόν occurs twice in Sophocles.

§ 31.

II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS.

1. *Of the Second Declension.*

1. Adjectives in -ος Masculine and Feminine, -ον Neuter, -ους Masculine and Feminine, -ων Neuter, -ως Masculine and Feminine, -ων Neuter. Examples: ἀθάνατος *immortal*, εὖφρος *friendly*, ἰλῆος *propitious*.

	MASC. AND FEM.		NEUT.		MASC. AND FEM.		NEUT.	
	SING.	PLUR.	N.V.	Acc.	Gen.	Dat.	SING.	PLUR.
Nom.	ἀθάνατος	ἀθάνατοι	ἀθάνατοι	ἀθάνατοι	ἀθάνατων	ἀθάνατων	ἀθάνατον	ἀθάνατα
Voc.	ἀθάνατε	ἀθάνατοι	ἀθάνατοι	ἀθάνατοι	ἀθάνατων	ἀθάνατων	ἀθάνατον	ἀθάνατα
Acc.	ἀθάνατον	ἀθάνατους	ἀθάνατους	ἀθάνατους	ἀθάνατων	ἀθάνατων	ἀθάνατον	ἀθάνατα
Gen.	ἀθανάτου	ἀθανάτων	ἀθανάτων	ἀθανάτων	ἀθανάτων	ἀθανάτων	ἀθανάτου	ἀθανάτων
Dat.	ἀθανάτῳ	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτῳ	ἀθανάτοις
Plur.	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις
N.V.A.	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις
G.D.	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις	ἀθανάτοις

Decline like ἀθάνατος : any compounds of a Noun preceded by an Adjective, Preposition, or the Particles α, εὐ, and δις : as, μεγαλόδοξος *very glorious*, ἐνδοξος *famous*, αἰδώς *eternal*, εὐτεκνος *happy* in one's children, δύσποτος *unfortunate*.

like εὖφρος : εὖφρους *with a fair voyage*.

like ἰλῆος : εὖφρους *fertile*. πλέως *full*, and its compounds, have Fem. πλέα, and Neut. Plur. πλέα.

2. *Of the Third Declension.*

1. Adjectives derived from Dentals, Masculines and Feminines (§ 22). Examples: *εὐχαρις pleasing*, *μονόδους one-toothed*.

SING. Nom. Voc. Acc. Gen. Dat.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER
	εὐχαρις εὐχαρι εὐχαριν εὐχαρίτης εὐχαρίτι-ι	εὐχαρι εὐχαρι εὐχαρι εὐχαρίτης εὐχαρίτι-ι	μονόδους μονόδον μονόδοντα μονόδοντος μονόδοντι	μονόδον μονόδον μονόδον μονόδοντος μονόδοντι
PLUR. N. V. Acc. Gen. Dat.	εὐχαρίτης εὐχαρίτας εὐχαρίτων εὐχαρίσι	εὐχαρίτης εὐχαρίτας εὐχαρίτων εὐχαρίσι	μονόδοντες μονόδοντας μονόδοντων μονόδουσι	μονόδοντα μονόδοντα μονόδοντων μονόδουσι
DUAL N. V. A. G. D.	εὐχαρίτης εὐχαρίτων	εὐχαρίτης εὐχαρίτων	μονόδοντες μονόδουσι	μονόδοντες μονόδουσι

To this class belong the compounds of *χάρις grace*, *πάτρις country*, *ἐλπίς hope*, *φρονίς care*, and many other words, following the inflexion of their simple Nouns. Compounds of ποίς, as πολύπους many-footed, &c., make Neuter -πων, Acc. πολύποδα or πολύπουν, Neut. πολύποδος or πολύπου.

2. Adjectives derived from Dental Neuters (§ 23).

Example : ἀληθής *true*.

	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER
SING.		
Nom.	ἀληθής	ἀληθές
Voc.	ἀληθές	ἀληθές
Acc.	ἀληθέα -ῇ	ἀληθές
Gen.	ἀληθέος -οῦς	
Dat.	ἀληθεί -εῖ	
PLUR.		
Nom. Voc.	ἀληθείες -εῖς	ἀληθέα -ῇ
Acc.	ἀληθείας -εῖς	ἀληθέα -ῇ
Gen.	ἀληθέων -ῶν	
Dat.	ἀληθέσι	
DUAL		
N. V. A.	ἀληθέε	
G. D.	ἀληθέοιν -οῖν	

Like ἀληθής decline εὐγενής *noble*, ἀσθενής *weak*, εὐσεβής *pious*, τριήρης (*a ship*) with three rows of oars, and many other compounds.

3. Adjectives with a Liquid Stem.

Examples : ἄρσην *male*, σώφρων *prudent*, ἀπάτωρ *fatherless*.

	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
SING.						
Nom.	ἄρσην	ἄρσεν	σώφρων	σῶφρον	ἀπάτωρ	ἄπατορ
Voc.	ἄρσεν	ἄρσεν	σῶφρον	σῶφρον	ἄπατορ	ἄπατορ
Acc.	ἄρσεν-α	ἄρσεν	σῶφρον-α	σῶφρον	ἀπάτορ-α	ἄπατορ
Gen.	ἄρσεν-ος		σῶφρον-ος		ἀπάτορ-ος	
Dat.	ἄρσεν-ι		σῶφρον-ι		ἀπάτορ-ι	
PLUR.						
N. V.	ἄρσεν-ες	ἄρσεν-α	σῶφρον-ες	σῶφρον-α	ἀπάτορ-ες	ἀπάτορ-α
Acc.	ἄρσεν-ας	ἄρσεν-α	σῶφρον-ας	σῶφρον-α	ἀπάτορ-ας	ἀπάτορ-α
Gen.	ἄρσέν-ων		σωφρόν-ων		ἀπατόρ-ων	
Dat.	ἄρσε-σι		σῶφρο-σι		ἀπάτορ-σι	
DUAL						
N. V. A.	ἄρσεν-ε		σῶφρον-ε		ἀπάτορ-ε	
G. D.	ἄρσέν-οιν		σωφρόν-οιν		ἀπατόρ-οιν	

Decline like these : εὐδαίμων *happy*, ἐλεήμων *merciful*, ἄφρων *foolish*, ἀμήτωρ *motherless*.

Adjectives of the Comparative Degree ending in *-ων* are declined like *μείζων greater*, with a contracted Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative Plural, thus :

		Singular.
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	μείζων	μείζον
Acc.	μείζονα μείζω	μείζον
		Plural.
	Masc. & Fem.	Neut.
N. V.	μείζονες μείζους	μείζονα μείζω
Acc.	μείζονας μείζους	μείζονα μείζω

4. Adjective with stem in *-ι* or *-υ*.

Examples of this Declension are, *ἴδρις skilful*, Neut. *ἴδρι*, Acc. *ἴδριν*, Neut. *ἴδρι*, and compounds of *πῆχυς* : as, *δίπηχυς of two cubits' length*. These are declined like *πόλις* and *πῆχυς* (§ 25).

Obs.—The compounds of *πόλις* have a double form in the Accusative Singular and Plural : as, *ἑπολις an outlap*, Acc. Sing. *ἑπολιν* and *ἑπόλιδα*, Acc. Plural *ἑπόλεις* and *ἑπόλιδας* ; and in the Gen. Sing. : as, *ἀπόλειως* and *ἀπόλιδος*.

§ 32. III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Examples : 1. Of the First Declension : *ἐθελόντης a volunteer*, *μονίας solitary*.

2. Of the Third Declension : *ἀκάμας* (Acc. *-αντα*) *unwearied*, *φυγᾶς φυγάδα fugitive*, *μάκας* (N. Pl. *μάκαρες*) *happy*, rare fem. *μάκαιρα*, *ἀργῆς ἀργῆτα white*, *ἀγνῶς ἀγνώτα unknown*, *ἀναλκις ἀνάλκιδα weak*, *νέηλς νέηλυδα newly come*, *ἄρπαξ ἄρπαγα ravenous*, *ἡλιξ ἡλικά coëtal*, *μῶνυξ μῶνυχα solid-hoofed*, and many other compound adjectives, such as *ἄπαις childless*, *μακρόχειρ long-armed*, *μακραίων long-lived*, *λεύκασπις white-shielded*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

§ 33. Adjectives form their Degrees of Comparison from the Stem by adding *-τερος* and *-τατος*, or *-ων -ων* and *-ιστος*, for the Comparative and Superlative. They may be arranged in the following classes :—

1. Regular Comparison in *-τερος -τατος*.

Examples :	Comparative	Superlative
μάκαρ <i>happy</i>	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος
ἔνδοξος <i>glorious</i>	ἐνδοξό-τερος	ἐνδοξό-τατος
χαρίεις <i>graceful</i>	χαριέσ-τερος*	χαριέσ-τατος
τολμήεις <i>daring</i>	τολμήσ-τερος†	τολμήσ-τατος
μέλας <i>black</i>	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
εὐσεβής <i>pious</i>	εὐσεβέσ-τερος	εὐσεβέσ-τατος
εὐρύς <i>broad</i>	εὐρύ-τερος	εὐρύ-τατος
πένης <i>poor</i>	πενέσ-τερος‡	πενέσ-τατος

* For *χαριεντ-τερος*.

† For *τολμηέντ-τερος*.

‡ For *πενήτ-τερος*.

Obs. 1.—Stems in *ο* change *ο* into *ω* after a short syllable : as, σόφος *wise*, Stem σοφο, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος. But κενός *empty*, στενός *narrow*, have κενότερος, στενότερος, and πίων *fat*, πιότερος, πιώτατος. φίλος *dear* makes φίλτερος, φίλτατος.*

Obs. 2.—Many Adjectives in *-ιος* and some others take the forms *-αίτερος -αίτατος* : as,

εὔδιος <i>calm</i>	εὔδι-αίτερος	εὔδι-αίτατος
ἴδιος <i>private</i>	ἴδι-αίτερος	ἴδι-αίτατος
ὄψιος <i>late</i>	ὄψι-αίτερος	ὄψι-αίτατος
πρώϊος <i>early</i>	πρωϊ-αίτερος	πρωϊ-αίτατος
πλήσιος <i>near</i>	πλησι-αίτερος (or -έστερος)	πλησι-αίτατος
ἡσυχός <i>calm</i>	ἡσυχ-αίτερος	ἡσυχ-αίτατος
ἴσος <i>equal</i>	ἴσ-αίτερος	ἴσ-αίτατος
ἄσμενος <i>glad</i>	ἄσμεν-αίτερος	ἄσμεν-αίτατος
μέσος <i>middle</i>	μεσ-αίτερος	μεσ-αίτατος

So also παλαιός *old* makes παλαίτερος, γεραιός *aged* γεραιότερος, σχολαῖος *slow*, σχολαίτερος, and πέπων *ripe* πεπαίτερος.

Obs. 3.—The following add *-έστερος, -έστατος* to the Stem :

ἄκρατος <i>unmixed</i>	ἄκρατ-έστερος	ἄκρατ-έστατος
ἁπλοῦς <i>simple</i>	ἁπλο-ύστερος	ἁπλο-ύστατος
αἰδούς <i>venerable</i>	αἰδοι-έστερος	αἰδοι-έστατος
ἀφῆλιξ <i>aging</i>	ἀφηλικ-έστερος	ἀφηλικ-έστατος
ἄφθονος <i>ungrudging</i>	ἄφθον-έστερος	ἄφθον-έστατος
ἔρρωμένος <i>stout</i>	ἔρρωμεν-έστερος	ἔρρωμεν-έστατος
εὐδαίμων <i>happy</i>	εὐδαιμον-έστερος	εὐδαιμον-έστατος†
εὖνους <i>friendly</i>	εὖνο-ύστερος	εὖνο-ύστατος.

Obs. 4.—The following add *-ίστερος, -ίστατος* :

ἄρπαξ <i>ravensing</i>	ἄρπαγ-ίστερος	ἄρπαγ-ίστατος
κλέπτης <i>thievish</i>	κλεπτ-ίστερος	κλεπτ-ίστατος
λάλος <i>talkative</i>	λαλ-ίστερος	λαλ-ίστατος
πτωχός <i>beggarly</i>	πτωχ-ίστερος	πτωχ-ίστατος

* φίλος has also the forms φιλώτερος, φιλώτατος, φιλαίτερος, φιλαίτατος, and φιλίων (Homer), φίλιστος (Attic poet).

† All stems in *-ον* follow this form except πέπων and πίων, *-ότερος -ότατος*.

§ 34. II. COMPARISON IN -ΙΩΝ -ΙΣΤΟΣ.

Many Adjectives in -ος and -υς form their Comparison in -ίων, -ιστος; and some in -ρος drop ρ.

αἰσχρός	base	αἰσχ-ίωv	αἰσχ-ιστος
ἐχθρός	hostile	ἐχθ-ίωv	ἐχθ-ιστος
ἡδύς	sweet	ἡδ-ίωv	ἡδ-ιστος

These have frequently both forms in -τερος -τατος and in -ίων -ιστος: as, ἐχθρός, ἐχθρότερος; γλυκίς *sweet*, γλυκίτερος.

§ 35. IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

The following are the most common Examples of Irregular Comparisons:—

ἀγαθός <i>good</i>	ἀμείv-ων	—
	ἀρε-ίωv	ἀρ-ιστος
	φέρ-τερος	φέρ-τατος φέρ-ιστος
	βελτ-ίωv	βέλτ-ιστος
	{ κρείττ-ων	
	{ κρείσσ-ων	κράτ-ιστος
	λῶ-ων	λῶ-στος
κακός <i>bad</i>	κακ-ίωv	κάκ-ιστος
	χείρ-ων (χερίων)	χείρ-ιστος
	ἡσσ-ων ἡττων	ἡκ-ιστα Neut. Plur.
καλός <i>beautiful</i>	καλλ-ίωv	κάλλ-ιστος
μέγας <i>great</i>	μείζωv	μέγ-ιστος
μικρός <i>small</i>	μικρό-τερος	μικρό-τατος
	{ ἐλάσσ-ων }	
	{ ἐλάττ-ων* }	ἐλάχ-ιστος
ὀλίγος <i>few</i>	μείωv	ὀλίγ-ιστος
πολύς <i>much</i>	πλε-ίωv πλέ-ων	πλεί-στος
ῥάδιος <i>easy</i>	ῥά-ων	ῥᾶ-στος
ἀλγινός <i>painful</i>	ἀλγ-ίωv	ἀλγ-ιστος

Comparatives and Superlatives without a Positive, connected with some Adverb or Preposition.

Comparative			Superlative	
ἄγχι	near		ἄγχιςτος	
ἄνω	up	ἀνώτερος	higher	ἀνώτατος
κάτω	below	κατώτερος	lower	κατώτατος
ὑπέρ	over	ὑπέρτερος	higher	ὑπέρτατος
πρό	before	πρότερος	former	πρώτος
ὑπό	under	ὑστέρος	later	ὑστάτος

* Ἐλάττων in Sing. *smaller, less*; in Plural *fewer*.

Adverbs follow, in Comparison, the Adjectives from which they are derived, with the termination of the Neut. Sing. for the Comparative, and the Neut. Plur. for the Superlative. Thus :

σοφῶς	<i>wisely</i>	σοφώ-τερον	σοφώ-τατα
ταχέως	<i>swiftly</i>	θᾶσσ-ον	τάχ-ιστα
ἡδέως	<i>sweetly</i>	ἡδ-ιον	ἡδ-ιστα
εὖ	<i>well</i>	ἄμειν-ον (= ἄρέν-ιον)	ἄρ-ιστα
		βέλτ-ιον	βέλτ-ιστα
κακῶς	<i>ill</i>	κάκ-ιον	κάκ-ιστα
		χειρ-ον (= χέρ-ιον)	χείρ-ιστα
μάλα	<i>much</i>	μᾶλλ-ον (= μάλ-ιον)	μάλ-ιστα

Obs. 1.—Some Adverbs are formed directly from the Comparative : as, ἐνδεεστερώς *more insufficiently*, ἀληθεστερώς *more truly*.

Obs. 2.—Primitive Adverbs of place, ending in -ω, make their Comparison in -τέρω and -τάτω : as,

ἄνω	<i>up</i>	ἄνω-τέρω	ἄνω-τάτω
κάτω	<i>down</i>	κάτω-τέρω	κάτω-τάτω
πῶρῶ	<i>far</i>	πῶρῶ-τέρω	πῶρῶ-τάτω

So ἐκάς *near* ἐκαστέρω, τῆλε, τηλοῦ *far* τηλοτέρω, ἐνδον *within* ἐνδοτέρω, ἐγγύς *near* ἐγγυτέρω, πρὸ *before* προτέρω, ἀπὸ *away* ἀπωτέρω, πέραν *beyond* περαιτέρω.

§ 36.

NUMERALS.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES are : 1. *Cardinals*, expressing the number of things : 2. *Ordinals*, their order in a series of things.

NUMERAL ADVERBS express how often a thing recurs.

	Cardinal	Ordinal	Numeral Adverbs
1 α'	εἷς <i>one</i>	πρῶτος <i>first</i>	ἅπαξ <i>once</i>
2 β'	δύο	δεύτερος	δῖς
3 γ'	τρεις [ρες	τρίτος	τρίς
4 δ'	τέσσαρες τέττα-	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5 ε'	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6 ς'	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7 ζ'	ἑπτὰ	ἑβδομος	ἑπτάκις
8 η'	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9 θ'	ἐννέα	ἐννατος	ἐννάκις
10 ι'	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11 ια'	ἐνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος	ἐνδεκάκις
12 ιβ'	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13 ιγ'	τρισκαίδεκα	τρискаιδέκατος	τρискаιδεκάκις
14 ιδ'	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος	τεσσαρεσκαιδεκάκις
15 ιε'	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	πεντεκαιδεκάκις
16 ις'	ἑκκαίδεκα	ἑκκαιδέκατος	ἑκκαδεκάκις
17 ιζ'	ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑπτακαιδέκατος	ἑπτακαιδεκάκις

	Cardinal	Ordinal	Numeral Adverbs
18	ιη' ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	ιθ' ἐννεακαίδεκα	ἐννεακαιδέκατος	
20	κ' εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	κα' εἴκοσιν εἰς	εἰκοστός πρῶτος	
30	λ' τριάκοντα	τριακοστός	
40	μ' τεσσαράκοντα	τεσσαρακοστός	
50	ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός	
60	ξ' ἐξήκοντα	ἐξηκοστός	
70	ο' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός	
80	π' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὀγδοηκοστός	
90	ς' ἐνενήκοντα	ἐνενηκοστός	
100	ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός	ἑκατοντάκις
200	σ' διακόσιαι	διακοσιοστός	διακοσιάκις
300	τ' τριακόσιαι	τριακοσιοστός	
400	υ' τετρακόσιαι	τετρακοσιοστός	
500	φ' πεντακόσιαι	πεντακοσιοστός	
600	χ' ἑξακόσιαι	ἑξακοσιοστός	
700	ψ' ἑπτακόσιαι	ἑπτακοσιοστός	
800	ω' ὀκτακόσιαι	ὀκτακοσιοστός	
900	θ' ἑννακόσιαι	ἑννακοσιοστός	
1,000	α' χίλιοι	χιλιοστός	χιλιάκις
2,000	β' δισχίλιοι	δισχιλιοστός	
3,000	γ' τρισχίλιοι	τρισχιλιοστός	
4,000	δ' τετρακισχίλιοι	τετρακισχιλιοστός	
5,000	ε' πεντακισχίλιοι	πεντακισχιλιοστός	
6,000	ς' ἑξακισχίλιοι	ἑξακισχιλιοστός	
7,000	ζ' ἑπτακισχίλιοι	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός	
8,000	η' ὀκτακισχίλιοι	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός	
9,000	θ' ἑνακισχίλιοι	ἑνακισχιλιοστός	
10,000	ι' μύριοι	μυριοστός	μυριάκις
20,000	κ' δισμύριοι	δισμυριοστός	
100,000	ρ' δεκακισμύριοι	δεκακισμυριοστός	

Obs. πολλάκις *often*, πλεονάκις, *more often*, πλειστάκις *most often*, ὀλιγάκις *seldom*.

The Cardinals from one to four are thus declined :

εἰς one				δύο two		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο		
Acc.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο		
Gen.	ένός	μιάς	ένός	δυοῖν		
Dat.	ένί	μῇ	ένί	δυοῖν (δυσί)		

τρῆς <i>three</i>			τέσσαρες <i>four</i>	
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.
Nom.	τρῆς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
Acc.	τρῆς	τρία	τέσσaras	τέσσαρα
Gen.	τριῶν		τεσσάρων	
Dat.	τρισί		τέσσαρσι	

Like εἷς are declined οὐδείς and μηδείς, feminine οὐδε-μία μηδε-μία. * Ἀμφω *both* is declined like δύο.* The remaining Cardinals to ἑκατόν are undeclined. The Ordinals and the Cardinals after ἑκατόν are declined like Adjectives of Three Terminations : as, πρῶτος πρώτη πρῶτον, διακόσιοι -αι -α.

* Ἀμφω and δύο are sometimes undeclined.

§ 37.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are : 1. Substantives. 2. Adjectives.

Substantive Pronouns are : 1. PERSONAL. 2. REFLEXIVE. 3. RECIPROCAL.

1. *Personal.*

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON REFLEXIVE*
SING.			
Nom.	ἐγώ I	σύ thou	† ἑ or ἦ, himself †
Acc.	ἐμ-έ με me	σέ thee	ἑ himself
Gen.	ἐμ-οῦ μ-ου of me	σοῦ of thee	οῦ of himself
Dat.	ἐμ-οί μ-οι to me	σοί to thee	οἱ to himself
PLUR.			
Nom.	ἡμ-εῖς we	ὕμεις you	σφεῖς themselves
Acc.	ἡμ-ᾶς us	ὕμᾶς you	Neut. σφέα σφᾶς themselves
Gen.	ἡμ-ῶν of us	ὕμῶν of you	Neut. σφέα σφῶν of themselves
Dat.	ἡμ-ῖν [ἴν] to us	ὕμῖν to you	σφῖσι to themselves
DUAL			
N.A.	ὡ we or us two	σφώ ye two	(two understood) σφωέ themselves
G.D.	ὡν of or to us two	σφῶν of or to you two	σφῶν of or to them- selves

* The third Personal Pronoun is supplied by the oblique cases of αὐτός, or by δ, ἡ, τό and δς, ἥ, δ. For the Acc. Plur. and Sing. we have in Attic poets σφέ and νιν, in the Ionic dialect μιν.

2. Compound Reflexive.

SING. Acc. Gen. Dat.	FIRST PERSON		SECOND PERSON		THIRD PERSON		
	Masc. ἐμᾶν-όν myself ἐμᾶν-οῦ of myself ἐμᾶν-ῷ to myself	Fem. -ήν -ῆς -ῇ	Masc. σεαυτ-όν thyself σεαυτ-οῦ of thyself σεαυτ-ῷ to thyself	Fem. -ήν -ῆς -ῇ	Masc. ἐαυτ-όν himself ἐαυτ-οῦ of himself ἐαυτ-ῷ to himself	Fem. ἐαυτ-ήν herself ἐαυτ-ῆς of herself ἐαυτ-ῇ to herself	Neut. ἐαυτ-ό itself ἐαυτ-οῦ of itself ἐαυτ-ῷ to itself
PLUR. Acc. Gen. Dat.	ἐμᾶς αὐτοῦς ourselves ἐμῶν αὐτῶν of ourselves ἐμῶν αὐτοῖς to ourselves		ὑμᾶς αὐτοῦς yourselves ὑμῶν αὐτῶν of yourselves ὑμῶν αὐτοῖς to yourselves		{ ἐαυτοῦς σφᾶς αὐτοῦς -ας -ας } themselves { ἐαυτῶν σφῶν αὐτῶν } of them- { ἐαυτοῖς σφίον αὐτοῖς -αῖς } selves { ἐαυτῶν αὐτοῖς -αῖς } to or for themselves -αῖς -οῖς -οῖς		

Obs. 1.—These are formed by adding cases of αὐτός to the Stems (ἐμε- σε- ἐ-) of the Personal Pronouns.

Obs. 2.—σεαυτόν and ἐαυτόν may be contracted into σεαυτόν and αὐτόν.

Obs. 3.—The Plural of ἐαυτοῦ is sometimes used for the first and second persons; and for ἀλλήλων.

3. *Reciprocal*.—ἀλλήλους *one another*.

PLURAL				DUAL			
Acc.	ἀλλήλ-	-ους	-ας -α	Acc.	ἀλλήλ-	-ω	-α -ω
Gen.	ἀλλήλ-	-ων		G. D.	ἀλλήλ-	-οιν	-αιν -οιν
Dat.	ἀλλήλ-	-οις	-αις -οις				

§ 38.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective pronouns are : 1. POSSESSIVE. 2. DEMONSTRATIVE.
3. DEFINITIVE. 4. RELATIVE. 5. INDEFINITE. 6. INTERROGATIVE. 7. DISTRIBUTIVE.

1. *Possessive*.

FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
ἐμός my, mine ἡμέτερος our, ours νοῦτερος of us two	σός thy, thine ὑμέτερος your, yours σφωῖτερος of you two	έός, ὅς his own σφέτερος their own

These are declined like Adjectives in -ος and -pos.

2. *Demonstrative*.

The Demonstrative Pronouns are, ὁ, ἡ, τό, used as the Definite Article (§ 13); αὐτός αὐτή αὐτό *self*; ὅδε ἡδε τόδε, and ὁδί ἡδί τοδί, answering to the Latin *hic*, *hicce* (*this near me*), declined like ὁ, ἡ, τό. οὗτος, answering to the Latin *iste* (*that near you*), (also to *hic* and *ille*); and ἐκεῖνος, to the Latin *ille* (*that near some one else*).

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.			
N. V.	οὗτ-ος this	αὐτ-η	τοῦτ-ο
Acc.	τοῦτ-ον	ταύτ-ην	τοῦτ-ο
Gen.	τούτ-ου	ταύτ-ης	τούτ-ου
Dat.	τούτ-ω	ταύτ-η	τούτ-ω
PLUR.			
N. V.	οὗτ-οι	αὐτ-αι	ταῦτ-α
Acc.	τούτ-ους	ταύτ-ας	ταῦτ-α
Gen.	τούτ-ων	τούτ-ων	τούτ-ων
Dat.	τούτ-οις	ταύτ-αις	τούτ-οις
DUAL			
N. V. A.	τούτ-ω	ταύτ-α	τούτ-ω
G. D.	τούτ-οιν	ταύτ-αιν	τούτ-οιν

Like οὗτος are declined its compounds τοιοῦτος *such*, τοσοῦτος *so great*, τηλικούτος *of such an age*, except that their neuter more

usually ends in -ον. τοιόσδε *such*, τοσάσδε *so great*, τηλικόσδε *of such an age*, are declined regularly.

Αὐτός and ἐκείνος are declined like ἄλλος with neut. in -ο.

3. Definitive.

When the article is prefixed ὁ αὐτός means *the same*, and is thus declined—

Uncontracted.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.			
Nom.	ὁ αὐτός	ἡ αὐτή	τὸ αὐτό
Acc.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	τὸ αὐτό
Gen.	τοῦ αὐτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	τοῦ αὐτοῦ
Dat.	τῷ αὐτῷ	τῇ αὐτῇ	τῷ αὐτῷ
PLUR.			
Nom.	οἱ αὐτοί	αἱ αὐταί	τὰ αὐτά
Acc.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	τὰ αὐτά
Gen.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
DUAL			
N.A.	τὼ αὐτῷ	τὰ αὐτά	τὼ αὐτῷ
G.D.	τοῖν αὐτοῖν	ταῖν αὐταῖν	τοῖν αὐτοῖν

Contracted (with crasis of vowels).

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.			
Nom.	αὐτός	αὐτή	ταυτόν
Acc.	τὸν αὐτόν	τὴν αὐτήν	ταυτόν
Gen.	ταυτοῦ	τῆς αὐτῆς	ταυτοῦ
Dat.	ταυτῷ	ταυτῇ	ταυτῷ
PLUR.			
Nom.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	ταυτά
Acc.	τοὺς αὐτούς	τὰς αὐτάς	ταυτά
Gen.	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν	τῶν αὐτῶν
Dat.	τοῖς αὐτοῖς	ταῖς αὐταῖς	τοῖς αὐτοῖς
DUAL			
N.A.	ταυτῷ	ταυτά	ταυτῷ
G.D.	τοῖν αὐτοῖν	ταῖν αὐταῖν	τοῖν αὐτοῖν

Similarly ὁ ἕτερος | ἡ ἑτέρα | τὸ ἕτερον, contracted into ἄτερος | ἄτερα | θάτερον *one of the two*, Acc. τὸν ἕτερον, &c., Gen. ~~θατέρον~~ | τῆς ἑτέρας | θατέρον, Nom. Plur. ἄτεροι -αι θάτερα.

4. *Relative.*

The Relative Pronoun is, *ὅς, ἥ, ὃ* *who*, declined below.

5. *Indefinite.*

The Indefinite Pronouns are, *τις* *some one*, and *ὁ ἡ τὸ δεῖνα* *a certain person*. *τις* has been declined as the Indefinite Article (§ 13). *δεῖνα* is declined as follows :

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	ὁ ἡ τὸ δεῖν-α	οἱ δεῖν-ες
Acc.	δεῖν-α	δεῖν-ας
Gen.	δεῖν-ος	δεῖν-ων
Dat.	δεῖν-ι	—

The Relative *ὅς* and Indefinite *τις* are declined together as *ὅστις* *whosoever*, as follows :

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
SING.			
Nom.	ὅς-τις	ἥ-τις	ὃ-τι
Acc.	ὃν-τινα	ἣν-τινα	ὃ-τι
Gen.	οὔ-τινος	οὔ-τινος	οὔ-τινος
Dat.	οὗ-τινι	οὗ-τινι	οὗ-τινι
PLUR.			
Nom.	οἳ-τινες	αἱ-τινες	ἃ-τινα (ἅττα)*
Acc.	οὓς-τινας	ἄς-τινας	ἄ-τινα (ἅττα)
Gen.	οὔων (ὧν-τινων)	οὔων (ὧν-τινων)	οὔων (ὧν-τινων)
Dat.	οὔοισι (οἷς-τισι)	οὔοισι (αἷς-τισι)	οὔοισι (οἷς-τισι)
DUAL			
N.V.A.	(ὧ-τινε)	(ἄ-τινε)	(ὧ-τινε)
G.D.	(οἷν-τινοιν)	(αἷν-τινοιν)	(οἷν-τινοιν)

6. *Interrogative.*

The Interrogative *τίς* *who* is declined like the Indefinite *τις*, with the acute accent on the first syllable throughout.

7. *Distributive.*

The Distributive Pronouns are *ἐκαστος* *each one*, *ἐκάτερος* *both one and the other*, *οὐδέτερος* *neither one nor the other*, *ὁπότερος* *which of the two?*

Correlative Pronominals.

INTERROGATIVE	DEMONSTRATIVE	RELATIVE	INDEFINITE
ποῖος (τις) <i>of what kind?</i>	τοιούτος } <i>such</i>	οἷος } <i>as</i>	ποῖος <i>of any sort</i>
πόσος <i>how great?</i>	τοιόσδε } <i>as</i>	ὅσος } <i>as</i>	ποσός <i>of any size</i>
τίς <i>who?</i>	τοσοῦτος } <i>great</i>	ὁπόσος } <i>as</i>	
πότερος <i>which of the two?</i>	ὅδε } <i>this</i>	ὅστις } <i>who-</i>	ὁ ἕτερος <i>one or the other</i>
	οὗτος } <i>this</i>	ὁπότερος } <i>either</i>	

* Ἄττα is used for the Indefinite *τινά* *something*.

§ 39. GENERAL TABLE OF TERMINATIONS AND PRINCIPAL CASES IN THIRD DECLENSION.

Character	Stem	Nom. Sing.	Meaning	Acc. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Plur.
Labial Stems	π γυν-	ὁ γύνψ	vulture	γῦπα	γυπός	γυψί
	β φλεβ-	ἡ φλέψ	vein	φλέβα	φλεβός	φλεψί
	φ κατηλιφ-	ἡ κατήλιψ	ladder	κατήλιφα	κατηλιφός	κατηλιψί
Guttural Stems	κ κορακ-	ὁ κόραξ	raven	κόρακα	κόρακος	κόραξι
	γ γυναικ-	ἡ γυνή	woman	γυναῖκα	γυναικός	γυναιξί
	γ ὄρνυγ-	ὁ ὄρνυξ	quail	ὄρνυγα	ὄρνυγος	ὄρνυξι
	χ τριχ-	ἡ θρίξ	hair	τρίχα	τριχός	θριξί
Dental Stems.	τ γονατ-	τὸ γόνυ	knee	γόνυ	γόνᾱτος	γόνᾱσι
	— δαμαρτ-	ἡ δάμαρ	wife	δάμαρτα	δάμαρτος	δάμαρσι
	— ἥπατ-	τὸ ἥπαρ	liver	ἥπαρ	ἥπᾱτος	ἥπᾱσι
	— κερατ-	τὸ κέρας	horn	κέρας	κέρατος	κέρασι
	— σωματ-	τὸ σῶμα	body	σῶμα	σώματος	σώμασι
	— τερατ-	τὸ τέρας	prodigy	τέρας	τέρατος	τέρασι
	— ὕδατ-	τὸ ὕδωρ	water	ὕδωρ	ὑδάτος	ὑδάσι
	— σελα(τ)-	τὸ σέλας	light	σέλας	σέλαος	σέλασι
	— ἀνακτ-	ὁ ἄναξ	king	ἄνακτα	ἄνακτος	ἄναξι
	— γαλακτ-	τὸ γάλα	milk	γάλα	γάλακτος	
	— γιγαντ-	ὁ γίγας	giant	γίγαντα	γίγαντος	γίγασι
	— ἱσταντ-	ἱστάς (Pt.)	setting up	ιστάντα	ιστάντος	ιστάσι
	— δαιτ-	ἡ δαῖς	banquet	δαῖτα	δαιτός	δαισί
	— πλακοεντ-	ὁ πλακόεις	cake	πλακόεντα	πλακόεντος	πλακοεῖσι
	— λεβητ-	ὁ πέβης	caldron	λέβητα	λέβητος	λέβησι
	— μελιτ-	τὸ μέλι	honey	μέλι	μέλιτος	
	— χαριτ-	ἡ χάρις	favour	χάριτα	χάριτος	χάρισι
	— ὀδοντ-	ὁ ὀδούς	tooth	ὀδόντα	ὀδόντος	ὀδοῦσι
	— λεοντ-	ὁ λέων	lion	λέοντα	λέοντος	λέουσι
	— Ξενοφωντ-	Ξενοφῶν	Xenophon	Ξενοφῶντα	Ξενοφῶντος	
	— ζευγνυντ-	ζευγνύς (Pt.)	yoking	ζευγνύντα	ζευγνύντος	ζευγνῦσι
	— εἰδοτ-	εἰδώς (Pt.)	knowing	εἰδότα	εἰδότης	εἰδοσι
	— ἔρωτ-	ὁ ἔρως	love	ἔρωτα	ἔρωτος	ἔρωσι
	— ὦτ-	τὸ οὖς	ear	ὦς	ὠτός	ᾠσι
	δ λαμπαδ-	ἡ λαμπάς	torch	λαμπάδα	λαμπάδος	λαμπάσι
	— παιδ-	ὁ οἷρ ἡ παῖς	child	παιδά	παιδός	παῖσι
	— κληδ-	ἡ κλεῖς	key	κλεῖν	κληδός	κλησί
	— ἐλπιδ-	ἡ ἐλπίς	hope	ἐλπίδα	ἐλπίδος	ἐλπίσι
	— ἐριδ-	ἡ ἐρίς	strife	ἐριν	ἐρίδος	ἐρίσι
	— κηλιδ-	ἡ κηλῖς	stain	κηλῖδα	κηλίδος	κηλίσι
	— ποδ-	ὁ πούς	foot	πόδα	ποδός	ποσί
	— χλαμυδ-	ἡ χλαμύς	mantle	χλαμῦδα	χλαμῦδος	χλαμῦσι
	θ ὀρνιθ-	ἡ ὀρνίς	bird	ὀρνίθα	ὀρνίθος	ὀρνίσι
	— κορυθ-	ἡ κόρυς	helmet	κόρυθα	κόρυθος	κόρυσι

Character Stem Nom. Sing. Meaning Acc. Sing. Gen. Sing. Dat. Plur.

Liquid Stems

λ	άλ-	ἡ ἄλς	sea	ἄλυ	ἄλός	ἄλσι
ν	μελαν-	μέλας	black	μελᾶνα	μέλανος	μέλασι
—	παιαν-	ὁ παιάν	hymn	παιᾶνα	παιᾶνος	παιᾶσι
—	ποιμεν-	ὁ ποιμήν	shepherd	ποιμένα	ποιμένος	ποιμέσι
—	κτεν-	ὁ κτεῖς	comb	κτένα	κτενός	κτεσί
—	κηφην-	ὁ κηφήν	drone	κηφήνα	κηφήνους	κηφήσι
—	τιν-	τίς	who?	τίνα	τίνος	τίσι
—	δελφιν-	ὁ δελφίς	dolphin	δελφίνα	δελφίνος	δελφίσι
—	δαιμον-	ὁ δαίμων	deity	δαίμονα	δαίμονος	δαίμοσι
—	χιων-	ἡ χιών	snow	χιόνα	χιώνος	χιώσι
—	χειμων-	ὁ χειμών	storm	χειμῶνα	χειμῶνος	χειμῶσι
—	κυν-	ὁ σκ ἡ κύων	dog	κυνά	κύνος	κῦσι
ρ	νεκταρ-	τὸ νέκταρ	nectar	νέκταρ	νέκταρος	ἄστρασι
—	ἀστερ-	ὁ ἀστήρ	star	ἀστέρα	ἀστέρος	ἄστρασι
—	μητερ-	ἡ μήτηρ	mother	μητέρα	μητρός	μητράσι
—	θηρ-	ὁ θήρ	wild beast	θηρά	θηρός	θηρσί
—	χειρ-	ἡ χεῖρ	hand	χείρα	χειρός, χερός	χερσί
—	ἥτορ-	τὸ ἥτορ	heart	ἥτορ	ἥτορος	ἥτορσι
—	ρήτορ-	ὁ ρήτωρ	orator	ρήτορα	ρήτορος	ρήτορσι
—	φωρ-	ὁ φῶρ	thief	φῶρα	φωρός	φωρσί
—	μαρτυρ-	ὁ μάρτυς	witness	μάρτυρα	μάρτύρος	μάρτυσι
—	πυρ-	τὸ πῦρ	fire	πῦρ	πυρός	πυρσί

Vowel Stems

α	γηρα-	τὸ γῆρας	old age	γῆρας	γῆρας	γῆρασι
ε	ἀληθε-	ἀληθής	true	ἀληθεία -ῆ	ἀληθέος-ους	ἀληθέσι
—	Ἄρε-	ὁ Ἄρης	Mars	Ἄρεα	Ἄρεος	Ἄρεσι
—	πολε-	ἡ πόλις	city	πόλιν	πόλεως	πόλεσι
—	πέλεκε-	ὁ πέλεκυς	axe	πέλεκυν	πελέκεως	πελέκεσι
—	ἡδε-	ἡδύς	sweet	ἡδύν	ἡδέος	ἡδέσι
—	καλλε-	τὸ κάλλος	beauty	κάλλος	κάλλεος	κάλλεσι
ι	πορτι-	ἡ πόρτις	heifer	πόρτιν	πόρτιος	πόρτισι
—	οἶ-	ὁ σκ ἡ οἶς	sheep	οἶν	οἶος	οἶσί
ο	ἡχο-	ἡ ἡχώ	echo	ἡχόα -ῶ	ἡχόος-ους	ἡχόσι
—	αἰδο-	ἡ αἰδώς	modesty	αἰδόα -ῶ	αἰδόος	αἰδοί
υ	πίτυ-	ἡ πίτυς	pine tree	πίτυν	πίτυος	πίτυσι
ω	ἥρω-	ὁ ἥρως	hero	ἥρωα ἥρων	ἥρωος	ἥρωσι

F Stems

φ	ναψ-	ἡ ναῦς	ship	ναῦν	νεώς	ναυσί
—	γραφ-	ἡ γραῦς	old woman	γραῦν	γραός	γραυσί
—	βασιλεψ-	ὁ βασιλεύς	king	βασιλεῖα	βασιλέως	βασιλεῦσι
—	βοψ-	ὁ σκ ἡ βοῦς	cow	βοῦν	βοός	βουσί
—	χοεψ-	χοεύς	{a liquid measure}	χοῦν	χοός	χουσί

§ 40. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE NOUNS.

I. ANOMALOUS NOUNS.

- ὁ ἄμνος *lamb*, Acc. ἄρνα, Gen. ἄρνός, Dat. ἀρνί, Pl. Nom. ἄρνες, Gen. Pl. ἄρνων, Dat. Pl. ἄρνασι.
- ὁ Ἄρης *Mars*, Acc. Ἄρη, Ἄρην, Gen. Ἄρεος, Dat. Ἄρει.
- τὸ δάκρυ *tear*, Gen. δάκρυος and τὸ δάκρυον, Gen. δακρύου, &c.
- τὸ δένδρον *tree*, Dat. Sing. δένδρει, Neut. Pl. δένδρη, Dat. Pl. δένδρεσιν, δένδροις.
- τὸ δόρυ *spear*, Gen. δόρατος or δορός, Dat. δόρατι or δορί.
- ὁ Ζεὺς *Zeus*, Acc. Διά, Gen. Διός, Dat. Διί, Voc. Ζεῦ.
- τὸ κᾶρα *head*, Acc. τὸ κᾶρα or τὸν τὸ κᾶτα, Gen. κρατός, Dat. κρατί, κάρᾳ, Acc. Plur. τοὺς κᾶτας.
- ὁ κλάδος *bough*, Dat. Sing. κλάδῳ, κλαδί, Dat. Pl. κλάδοις, κλάδεσι.
- τὸ κνέφος *darkness*, Gen. κνέφους, Dat. κνέφα.
- ὁ Οἰδίπους *Oedipus*, Acc. Οἰδίπουν, Οἰδίποδα, Gen. Οἰδίπου, Οἰδίποδος, Voc. Οἰδίπου.
- ὁ ὄνειρος, τὸ ὄνειρον *dream*, Gen. ὀνείρατος, Dat. ὀνείρατι, Plur. Nom. ὄνειρα, ὀνείρατα, Gen. ὀνείράτων, Dat. ὀνείρασι.
- ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις *bird*, Acc. ὄρνιν, ὄρνιθα, Gen. ὄρνιθος, ὄρνεως, Plur. Nom. ὄρνεις, Pl. Gen. ὄρνεων, Pl. Acc. ὄρνις.
- ἡ Πυξίς *Pnyx*, Acc. Πυκνά, Gen. Πυκνός, Dat. Πυκνί.
- ὁ Ποσειδῶν *Poseidon* and Ἀπόλλων *Apollo* make Acc. in -ω* or -ῶνα, Gen. in -ῶνος.
- ὁ πρεσβευτής *ambassador* has its Plural from πρέσβυς *old man*, Nom. Acc. πρέσβεις, Gen. πρέσβων, Dat. πρέσβεσι.
- ὁ στίχος *row*, Gen. στιχός, Nom. Pl. στιχες.
- ὁ υἱός *son* is thus declined in Attic, partly as if from υἱεύς—

SING.	PLUR.
Nom. υἱός	Nom. υἱεῖς
Acc. υἱόν	Acc. υἱεῖς, υἱέας
Gen. υἱέος	Gen. υἱέων
Dat. υἱεῖ	Dat. υἱεῖσι

DUAL.

Nom. Acc. υἱέε
Gen. Dat. υἱέου

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

- τὸ δέμας *body*, τὸ ὄναρ *dream*, and τὸ ὕπαρ *waking vision*, have only Nom. and Accus.; ὄναρ and ὕπαρ are also used adverbially.
- τῶ ὄσσε *the two eyes* (Poetic.) has Plur. Gen. ὄσσων, Dat. ὄσσοις.

* The -ω form of the Acc. generally has the article : as, μὰ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, *may, by Apollo*. The longer form is generally without it.

III. HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS.

The following Nouns have a Masculine or Neuter Plural :
 ὁ δεσμός *chain*, δίφρος *chariot*, δρυμός *oak grove*, θεσμός *decree*,
 κύκλος *circle*, λύχνος *lamp*, στάδιον *stade*, σταθμός *station* (in
 Plural τὰ σταθμά *weights* or *a scale*). σῖτος *corn*, and ὁ Τάρτα-
 ρος *Tartarus*, are neuter only in the Plural.

IV. DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.

1. Feminine Nouns are formed from Masculine : as,

From Τρῶς <i>Trojan</i>	Τρω-άς <i>Trojan woman</i>
„ θεράπ-ων <i>servant</i>	θεράπ-αινα <i>female servant</i>
„ βασιλ-εύς <i>king</i>	βασιλ-εια <i>queen</i>
„ Θε-ός <i>god</i>	θε-ά <i>goddess</i>
„ δμῶς <i>servant</i>	δμω-ίς <i>female servant</i>
„ Κίλ-ιξ <i>Cilician</i>	Κίλ-ισσα <i>Cilician woman</i>
„ δεσπό-της <i>master</i>	δεσπότ-ις <i>mistress</i>
„ αὐλ-ητής <i>flute-player</i>	αὐλή-τρια <i>female flute-player</i>
—	αὐλ-ητρίς „

2. From Nouns are formed Diminutives : as,

From μεῖρα-ξ -κος <i>a youth</i>	μειράκ-ιον <i>stripling</i>
„ ἀν-ήρ -δρός <i>man</i>	ἀνδρ-άριον <i>mannikin</i>
„ κύ-ων -νός <i>dog</i>	κυν-ίδιον <i>puppy</i>
—	κυν-ίσκος „
„ πόλ-ις <i>city</i>	πλ-ίχνη <i>a small city</i>

3. Patronymics, Masculine and Feminine, ending in

- (a) ἰδης as Πριαμ-ἰδης *son of Priam*
 εἰδης „ Πηλ-εἰδης *son of Peleus*
 αδης „ Αἰνε-άδης *son of Æneas*
 ιάδης „ Τελαμων-ιάδης *son of Telamon*
 (b) ις „ Τυνδαρ-ίς *daughter of Tyndarus*
 εῖς „ Νηρεῖς *daughter of Nereus*
 ας „ Θεστι-άς *daughter of Thestius*

§ 41. PECULIARITIES OF EPIC AND TRAGIC DIALECT.

1. Substantives.

First Declension—

νύμφη *maid* in Homer makes Voc. νύμφᾱ.

The Attic poets often use the original form of Dat. Plur. in
 -αισι(ν).

In Attic we find the Ionic Gen. -εω : as, Θάλεω *of Thales*.
 In Homer Πηληϊάδεω *of the son of Peleus* : or -ω (contracted), as

Ἑρμείῳ of *Hermes*, &c. Also the form -ας : as, Ἀτρεΐδᾱο of the son of *Atreus*.

Some Masculines end in -τᾱ for -της : as, ποιήτᾱ, Lat. *poeta*, ἰππότηα a *horseman*, μῆτιετα Ζεὺς counsellor *Zeus*.

Gen. Plural in Homer both -ων and -ῶν.

Second Declension—

The Vocative sometimes is in -ος in Homer and Attic Poets : as, ὦ φίλος or ὦ φίλε *O friend*, and always ὦ Θεός *O God*.

The Gen. Singular is in -οιο : as, πεδίοιο of the field. There is also found a Gen. in -ῶο : as, Πετεῶο Μενέσθευς *Menestheus* son of *Peteōs*, Πηνελεῶο of *Peneleōs*.

The Gen. Dual ends in -ουν : as, ὤμουν, of two shoulders, ὀφθαλμουν of two eyes.

λᾶς a stone has Acc. λᾶαν, Gen. λᾶος, Dat. λᾶι, Gen. Pl. λᾶων, Dat. Pl. λᾶεσσι, Dual N. λᾶε.

Third Declension—

The Dat. Plural is formed in -εσι or εσσι : as, ἀναξ king, Dat. Pl. ἀνάκτεσι(ν); κύων dog, κύνεσσι(ν); ποὺς foot, Dat. πόδεσσι(ν) or ποσσι(ν); δέπας cup, δεπάεσσιν; οἷς a sheep, ὅτεσσι or ὅεσσι; χεῖρ hand, Dat. χεῖρεσιν and χειρέσιν.

πόλις city has Gen. πόλη-ος, Dat. πόλε-ϊ and πόληϊ, Nom. Pl. πόλῃες, Acc. πόλῃας.

γραῦς becomes γρηῦς in Homer, Dat. γρηῖ; ναῦς ship, νηῦς, Acc. νέα νῆα, Gen. νηός νεός, Dat. νηῖ, Nom. Pl. νῆες νέες, Acc. νῆας νέας, Gen. νηῶν νεῶν ναῦφιν, Dat. νηυσὶ νηέσσι νέεσσιν ναῦφιν.

βοῦς has Acc. Pl. βόας, Dat. βόεσσι.

ἀρνειός a lamb is declined as of Second Declension throughout, except Acc. Sing. ἄρνα ἀρνειόν, Nom. Pl. ἄρνες. The remainder of the Plural has both forms.

Words in -εύς, as βασιλεύς, lengthen ε into η before vowels : as, Acc. βασιλῆα, &c. So Ἡρακλῆς, Ἡρακλῆα, Ἡρακλῆος, Ἡρακλῆι.

γόνα knee, and δόρυ spear, insert ν in the oblique cases and in the Plural : as, Gen. γουνός, δουρός; Nom. Pl. γούνα γούνατα, δοῦρα δούρατα. So in οὖς the ear we have Gen. οὐατος, Acc. Pl. οὐατα, Dat. Pl. οὐασιν, ὥσιν.

γέλως laughter, ἰδρῶς sweat, have Acc. in -ω.

χρῶς skin has Gen. χροός, Dat. χροῖ, Acc. χροά.

κάρα head becomes κάρη, generally declined Gen. καρήματος, &c.

υῖός son forms its cases as if from υῖς, Acc. υῖα, Gen. υῖος, Dat. Pl. υῖασι, &c.

The suffix -φι is peculiar to Homer. It is used for Genitive or Dative, Singular or Plural, in all Declensions, and sometimes with a Preposition : as, εὐνήφι on the couch, θεόφιν from the gods, ἀπ' ὄρεσφι from the mountains, παρὰ ναῦφι by the ships.

2. *Adjectives.*

The following forms are Homeric : *Ἰαῖος propitious*, *πλείος πλείη πλείον full*, *σῆος safe*, Compar. *σαώτερος*.

The Fem. of Adjectives in *-vs* is *-η* : as, *βαθήη* for *βαθεία deep*. Acc. is in *-ea* for *-vn* : as, *εὐρέα πόντον the broad sea*.

πολύς is declined as follows :

	Singular.			
	Masc.		Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>πολύς</i>	<i>πουλύς</i>	<i>πολλή</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
Acc.	<i>πολύν</i>	<i>πουλύν</i>	<i>πολλήν</i>	<i>πολύ</i>
Gen.	<i>πολέος</i>	—	—	—
	Plural.			
Nom.	<i>πολέες</i>	<i>πολείς</i>		
Acc.	<i>πολέας</i>	<i>πολείς</i>		
Gen.	<i>πολέων</i>			
Dat.	<i>πολέσι</i>	<i>πολέσσι</i>	<i>πολέεσσι</i>	

Sometimes *o* is lengthened in the Comparative and Superlative Degree : as, *λαρῶτερος more pleasant*, *εὐζυρώτατος most miserable*.

The following are anomalous : *λῶϊων, λῶϊτερος better*, *κάρτιστος strongest*, *κακώτερος baser*, *χειρότερος, χερείων inferior*, *βράσσω slower*, *βάρδιςτος slowest*, *πάσσω thicker*, &c.

πλέων or *πλείων more* has the peculiar Plur. Nom. *πλέες* *πλεύνες*, Acc. *πλέας* *πλεύνας*, Neut. *πλέα*.

3. *Pronouns.*

The peculiar forms of the Personal Pronouns are—

Singular.

1st. Nom. *ἐγών*, Gen. *ἐμέο ἐμεῖο ἐμεῦ ἐμέθεν*.

2nd. Nom. *σύνη*, Gen. *σέο σεῖο σεῦ σέθεν*.

3rd. Gen. *ἐο*, Gen. *εἰο οὐ ἔθεν*.

Plural.

Nom. *ἄμμες*, Acc. *ἄμμε ἡμέας*, Gen. *ἡμέων ἡμεῖων*, Dat. *ἄμμι*.

Nom. *ὑμμες*, Gen. *ὑμέων ὑμεῖων*, Dat. *ὑμμι*.

Gen. *σφέων σφείων*, Acc. *σφέας σφείας*.

In Homer *εἰ* is used for *αὐτόν αὐτήν αὐτό*.

The Relative Pronoun *ὅς* in Homer often appears as *ὁ, τε*. The Plural has *τοί ταιί*, Gen. *οἶο* or *οῖον*, Fem. *ἐης*, Dat. Plural Fem. *ἦσι ἦς*.

τίς Indefinite has Gen. *τεο τευ*, Dat. *τεω τῳ*, Acc. Plur. *ἄσσα*, Dat. *τεοισι*.

τίς Interrogative has Gen. *τέο τεῦ*, Gen. Plur. *τέων*, Dat. *τέοισι*.

ὅστις has Gen. *ὄτεο ὄτεν*, Dat. *ὄτεω*, Acc. Plur. *ὄτινας ἄσσα*, Gen. Plur. *ὄτέων*, Dat. *ὄτέοισι*.

The Possessive Pronouns are : *ἄμός ours*, *τεός thine*, *εἰός his*, *ἰμός yours*, *σφός theirs*, *νωίτερος our two*, *σφωίτερος their two*.

The Compound Reflexive Pronouns *ἐμαντόν*, &c., are not used in Homer.

§ 42.

VERBS.

The Verb has three VOICES :

1. The ACTIVE VOICE : as, λύω *I loose*.
2. The PASSIVE : as, λύομαι *I am loosed*.
3. The MIDDLE : as, λύομαι *I loose myself*, or *I get loosed for myself*, or *I loose for myself*.

The MIDDLE VOICE is so called because it has a middle sense between the ACTIVE and the PASSIVE.

Some Verbs have an Inflection partly Middle, partly Passive : as, δέχομαι *I accept* ; and these are called DEPONENT, as in Latin.

Verbs are either TRANSITIVE or INTRANSITIVE, as in Latin.

The Verb *Finite* has four Moods :

1. The INDICATIVE : as, λύω *I loose*.
2. The CONJUNCTIVE : as, λύω *I may loose*.
3. The OPTATIVE : as, λύοιμι *I might loose*.
4. The IMPERATIVE : as, λύε *loose*.

The Verb *Infinite* has three Verb-Nouns :

1. The INFINITIVE : as, λύειν *to loose*.
This is a *Noun Substantive*.
2. The PARTICIPLE : as, λύων *loosing*.
3. VERBAL ADJECTIVES : as, λυτός *to be loosed*.
These are *Adjectives*.

The Tenses of the Verb are six :

I. Three PRIMARY :

1. The PRESENT : as, λύω *I loose*, *I am loosing*.
2. The FUTURE : as, λύσω *I shall* or *will loose*.
3. The PERFECT : as, λέλυκα *I have loosed*.

II. Three HISTORIC :

1. The IMPERFECT : as, ἔλυον *I was loosing*, or *I did loose*.
2. The AORIST : as, ἔλυσα *I loosed*.
3. The PLUPERFECT : as, ἐλελύκειν *I had loosed*.

Obs.—Many Verbs have a SECOND AORIST Active and Passive, and SECOND PERFECT : as, λείπω *I leave*, stem λιπ ; 2. Aor. ἔλιπον *I left* ; ἐλίπην *I was left* ; 2. Perf. ἔλειπα *I have left*. There is also in the Passive or Middle Voice a Second Future : as τριβήσομαι *I shall be bruised* ; a Third Future, or FUTURE PERFECT : as, λελύσομαι *I shall have been loosed*, or *I shall have loosed for myself* ; and Second Aorist Middle : as, ἐπιθόμην *I obeyed*.

The NUMBERS of a Verb are three, as in Nouns : Singular, Plural, Dual. There are three PERSONS in each Number except that the Dual has no First Person in the Active Voice.

§ 43. In order to conjugate a Verb we must know the True Stem and the Present Stem. The Present Stem is often strengthened: as, *τίβω* I rub, *λείπω* I leave, True Stems *τιβ-* *λιπ-*, Present Stems *τιβ-* *λειπ-*. Sometimes they are the same; as in *λέγω* I say, *λύω* I loose.

The various Tense Forms of a verb may be conveniently arranged as follows; according as they may be formed from the Present Stem or from the True Stem.

FROM PRESENT STEM	FROM TRUE STEM	
Pres. Act. <i>τιβ-ω</i> <i>λείπ-ω</i> Imperf. Act. <i>ἔ-τιβ-ον</i> <i>ἔ-λειπ-ον</i> Pres. Pass. and Mid. <i>τιβ-ομαι</i> <i>λείπ-ομαι</i> Imperf. Pass. and Mid. <i>ἔ-τιβ-όμην</i> <i>ἔ-λειπ-όμην</i>	1. With Vowel-Affix.* 2. Perf. Act. — <i>λέ-λοιπ-α</i> 2. Plupf. Act. — <i>ἔ-λε-λοιπ-εν</i> 2. Aor. Act. — <i>ἔ-λιπ-ον</i> 2. Aor. Mid. — <i>ἔ-λιπ-όμην</i> 2. Aor. Pass. <i>ἔ-τιβ-ην</i> 2. Fut. Pass. <i>τιβ-ήσομαι</i>	2. With Consonant-Affix.† 1. Fut. Act. <i>τιβήσω</i> <i>λείψω</i> 1. Fut. Mid. <i>τιβήσομαι</i> <i>λείψομαι</i> 1. Perf. Act. <i>τέ-τριφα</i> (λέλυκα) 1. Plupf. Act. <i>ἔ-τε-τριφεν</i> — 1. Aor. Act. <i>ἔ-τριψα</i> <i>ἔ-λειψα</i> 1. Aor. Mid. <i>ἔ-τριψά-μην</i> <i>ἔ-λειψά-μην</i> Perf. Pass. <i>τέ-τριμμαι</i> <i>λέ-λειμμαι</i> Plupf. Pass. <i>ἔ-τετριμμην</i> <i>ἔ-λελειμμην</i> 3. Fut. Pass. <i>τε-τρίψομαι</i> <i>λε-λείψομαι</i> 1. Aor. Pass. <i>ἔ-τρίφθην</i> <i>ἔ-λείφθην</i> 1. Fut. Pass. <i>τριφθήσομαι</i> <i>λειφθήσομαι</i>

* These are called *strong* forms.

† These are called *weak* forms.

Verbs are divided into Two Conjugations: 1. Verbs ending in *-ω*. 2. Verbs ending in *-μι*.

1. Verbs in *-ω* are divided into *Six classes*, according to the Character of the Stem, as follows:

(1) Stems ending in a Consonant: 1. Labial Verbs: as, *τέρπω*, *τρίβω*, *γράφω*, *τίπτω*. 2. Guttural Verbs: as, *πλέκω*, *λέγω*, *βρέχω*, *τίκτω*, *τάσσω*. 3. Dental Verbs: as, *ἀνύτω*, *ἐρείδω*, *πειθω*, *φράζω*. 4. Liquid Verbs: as, *ἀγγέλλω*, *νέμω*, *κρίνω*, *σπείρω*, *τέμνω*.

(2) Stems ending in a Vowel: 1. Uncontracted: as, *λύω*. 2. Contracted: as, *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, *δουλόω*.

2. Verbs in *μι* are: 1. Reduplicated: as, *ἴστημι*, *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*. 2. With *-νν* inserted after Stem: as, *δείκνυμι*.

§ 44. TABLE OF THE CHIEF TENSES OF THE SEVERAL CLASSES.

CHARACTER	PRES.	MEANING	STEM	FUT. ACT.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	1. AOR. PASS.	1. FUT. PASS.
1. Labial Stems	τέρπω	I delight	τερπ	τέρψω	τέτερφα	τέτερμαι	ἐτέρφθην	τερφθήσομαι
	τρίβω	I rub	τριβ	τρίψω	τέτριφα	τέτριμμαι	ἐτρίφθην	τριφθήσομαι
	γράφω	I write	γραφ	γράψω	γέγραφα	γέγραμμαι	ἐγράφθην	—
	τίπτω	I beat	τυπ	—	—	τέτυμμαι	—	—
2. Guttural Stems	πλέκω	I weave	πλεκ	πλέξω	πέπλεχα	πέπλεγμαι	ἐπλέχθην	πλεχθήσομαι
	λέγω	I say	λεγ	λέξω	(λέλεχα)	λέλεγμαι	ἐλέχθην	λεχθήσομαι
	βρέχω	I water	βρεχ	βρέξω	—	βέβρεγμαι	ἐβρεχθην	—
	τίκτω	I beget	τεκ	τέξω	τέτοκα	τέτεγμαι	ἐτέχθην	τεχθήσομαι
3. Dental Stems	τάσσω	I order	ταγ	τάξω	τέταχα	τέταγμαι	ἐτάχθην	ταχθήσομαι
	ἀνύτω	I finish	ἀνυτ	ἀνύσω	ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι	ἤνυσθην	ἀνυσθήσομαι
	ἐρείδω	I prop	ἐρεδ	ἐρείσω	ἐρήρεικα	ἤρεισμαι	ἤρείσθην	—
	πειθω	I persuade	πιθ	πέισω	πέπεικα	πέπεισμαι	ἐπέισθην	πεισθήσομαι
	φράζω	I tell	φραδ	φράσω	πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι	ἐφράσθην	—

CHARACTER	PRES.	MEANING	STEM	FUT. ACT.	PERF. ACT.	PERF. PASS.	1. AOR. PASS.	1. FUT. PASS.
4. Liquid Stems	ἀγγέλλω	I announce	ἀγγελ	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγελα	ἤγγεμαι	ἤγγέλθην	ἀγγελθήσομαι
	νέμω	I divide	νέμ	νεμῶ	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι	ἐνενέθην	νεμηθήσομαι
	κρίνω	I judge	κρίν	κρινῶ	κέκρικα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην	κριθήσομαι
	σπείρω	I sow	σπερ	σπερῶ	(ἐσπαρκα)	ἔσπαρμαι	(ἐσπάρθην)	(σπαρθήσομαι)
5. Uncontracted Stems	τέμνω	I cut	τεμ	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	τέτμημαι	ἐτέμθην	τεμθήσομαι
	τίω	I honour	τι	τίσω	—	τέτιμαι	—	—
	λύω	I loose	λυ	λύσω	λέλυκα	λέλυμαι	ἐλύθην	λυθήσομαι
	παύω	I stop	παυ	παύσω	πέπαυκα	πέπαυμαι	ἐπαύθην	παυθήσομαι
6. Contracted Stems	κλείω	I shut	κλει	κλείσω	κέκλεικα	κέκλειμαι	ἐκλείσθην	κλεισθήσομαι
	κελεύω	I command	κελευ	κελεύσω	κεκέλευκα	κεκέλευσμαι	ἐκελεύσθην	(κελευσθήσομαι)
	λούω	I bathe	λου	λούσω	—	λέλουμαι	ἐλούθην	—
	τιμάω	I honour	τιμα	τιμήσω	τετίμηκα	τετίμημαι	ἐτιμήθην	τιμηθήσομαι
7. Verbs in ι	φιλέω	I love	φιλε	φιλῶσω	πεφίληκα	πεφίλημαι	ἐφιλήθην	φιληθήσομαι
	δηλώω	I show	δηλο	δηλώσω	δεδήλωκα	—	—	δηλωθήσομαι
	γέλαω	I laugh	γελα	γελάσω	—	—	—	—
	κορέω	I satisfy	κορε	κορέσω	—	γεγέλασμαι	ἐγελάσθην	γελασθήσομαι
8. Verbs in ι	ἀρόω	I plough	ἀρο	ἀρόσω	—	κεκόρεσμαι	ἐκορέσθην	κορεσθήσομαι
	ἵστημι	I set	στα	στήσω	ἔστηκα	ἄρηρομαι	ἤρόθην	—
	τίθημι	I put	θε	θήσω	τέθεικα	ἔσταμαι	ἐστάθην	σταθήσομαι
	δίδωμι	I give	δο	δώσω	δέδωκα	(τέθειμαι)	ἐτέθην	τεθήσομαι
9. Verbs in ι	δείκνυμι	I show	δεικ	δείξω	δέδωκα	δέδομαι	ἐδίδθην	δοθήσομαι
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	δεχθήσομαι

Note.—Tenses altogether omitted are never found : those in parentheses are doubtful.

* With long vowel in Future.

† With short vowel in Future.

§ 45. Before the Regular Verbs it is useful to learn the Irregular Verb SUBSTANTIVE, *εἰμί I am*. Like the Latin *sum* it is used in the conjugation of all other Verbs.

Paradigm of *εἰμί I am*. Stem *εσ*, Lat. *es-ec*.

VERB FINITE				
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
S. <i>εἰμί</i> I am <i>εἶ</i> thou art <i>ἐστί</i> he is P. <i>ἐσμέν</i> we are <i>ἐστέ</i> ye are <i>εἰσὶ</i> they are D. <i>ἐστών</i> ye two are <i>ἐστών</i> they two are	Present Tense Imperfect Tense	<i>ἔω</i> I may be <i>ἦς</i> thou mayst be <i>ἦ</i> he may be <i>ᾤμεν</i> we may be	<i>εἴην</i> I might be <i>εἴης</i> thou mightst be <i>εἴη</i> he might be <i>εἴημεν</i> , <i>εἴημεν</i> we might be	<i>ἔσθι</i> be thou <i>ἔστω</i> let him be
		<i>ἦτε</i> ye may be <i>ᾤσι</i> they may be	<i>εἴητε</i> , <i>εἴητε</i> ye might be <i>εἴησαν</i> , <i>εἴη</i> they might be	<i>ἔστω</i> be ye <i>ἔστω</i> let them be (there is a later form, <i>ἔστωσαν</i>)
		<i>ἦτον</i> ye two may be <i>ἦτον</i> they two may be	<i>εἴητον</i> , <i>εἴη</i> ye two might be <i>εἴητην</i> , <i>εἴητην</i> they two might be	<i>ἔστω</i> be ye two <i>ἔστω</i> let them two be

VERB FINITE—continued.			VERB INFINITIVE	
Indicative Mood		Optative Mood	Infinitive	Participle
S. <i>ἔσ-ομαι</i> I shall be <i>ἔσ-ει</i> or <i>ἔσ-ῃ</i> thou wilt be <i>ἔσ-ται</i> he will be P. <i>ἔσ-όμεθα</i> we shall be <i>ἔσ-εσθε</i> ye will be <i>ἔσ-ονται</i> they will be D. <i>ἔσ-όμεθον</i> we two shall be <i>ἔσ-εσθον</i> ye two will be <i>ἔσ-εσθον</i> they two will be		<i>ἔσ-οίμην</i> I might <i>ἔσ-οιο</i> thou mightst <i>ἔσ-οιτο</i> he might <i>ἔσ-όμεθα</i> we might <i>ἔσ-οισθε</i> ye might <i>ἔσ-ονται</i> they might <i>ἔσ-όμεθον</i> we two might <i>ἔσ-οισθον</i> ye two might <i>ἔσ-οίσθην</i> they two might	Present Tense <i>εἶναι</i> to be Future Tense <i>ἔσ-εσθαι</i> to be about to be	Present Tense <i>ὄν οἶσα ὄν</i> being Future Tense <i>ἔσ-όμενος -η -ον</i> about to me

The Verb *εἶμι* is one of the Verbs in *-μι*, but is irregularly declined. All the existing tenses are formed from the Stem *ἔσ-*, Latin *es-um* or *sum*. Other tenses may be supplied from the Stem *φύ-*: as, 2. Aor. *ἔφυν* I was, Perf. *πέφυκα* I am, as in Latin *fu-i, fu-ero*.

§ 46. EXAMPLE OF A REGULAR VERB.—Vowel Stem.—Uncontracted.

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE				
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood		Optative Mood
Present	S. λύ-ω I loose λύ-εις thou loosest λύ-ει he looses P. λύ-μεν we λύ-ετε ye λύ-ουσι they D. λύ-ερον ye two λύ-ερον they two	loose λύ-ω I may λύ-ης thou mayst λύ-η he λύ-ομεν we λύ-ητε ye λύ-ουσι they λύ-ηρον ye two λύ-ηρον they two may loose λύ-ω I might λύ-ης thou mightst λύ-η he λύ-ομεν we λύ-ητε ye λύ-ουσι they λύ-οιρον ye two λύ-οιρον they two	loose λύ-οιμι* I might λύ-οις thou mightst λύ-οι he λύ-οιμεν we λύ-οιτε ye λύ-οιεν they λύ-οιρον ye two λύ-οιρον they two might loose λύ-οιμι* λύ-οις λύ-οι λύ-οιμεν λύ-οιτε λύ-οιεν λύ-οιρον λύ-οιρον	Imperative Mood λύ-ε loose thou λύ-έτω let him loose λύ-ετε loose ye λύ-έτω* let them loose λύ-ερον loose ye two λύ-έτω let them two loose
	S. ἐλύ-ον I was ἐλύ-εις thou wast ἐλύ-ει he was P. ἐλύ-ομεν we ἐλύ-ετε ye ἐλύ-ον they D. ἐλύ-ερον ye two ἐλύ-έτην they two			
	S. λύ-σω I shall λύ-σεις thou wilt λύ-σει he will P. λύ-σομεν we shall λύ-σετε ye will λύ-σουσι they will D. λύ-σερον ye two will λύ-σερον they two will			
Imperfect				* Attic λύ-οιην -ης -η, &c.
Future				

First Aorist (weak)	loosed			may loose		might loose	
	λυ-σα I	λυ-σας thou	λυ-σε he	λυ-σῃς thou	λυ-σῃ he	λυ-σαις or -σειας thou	λυ-σαι or -σειε he
P.	ἐλύ-σαμεν we	ἐλύ-σατε ye	ἐλύ-σαν they	ἐλύ-σωμεν we	ἐλύ-σῃτε ye	ἐλύ-σαιμεν we	ἐλύ-σαιτε ye
D.	ἐλύ-σατον ye two	ἐλύ-σαντῃν they two		ἐλύ-σῃτον ye two	ἐλύ-σῃσιν they two	ἐλύ-σαιτον ye two	ἐλύ-σαισιν they two
Perfect (weak)	loosed			loosed		might have loosed	
	λέλυ-κα I have	λέλυ-κας thou hast	λέλυ-κε he has	λέλυ-κῃς thou	λέλυ-κῃ he	λέλυ-κοις thou	λέλυ-κοι he
P.	ἐλύ-καμεν we	ἐλύ-κατε ye	ἐλύ-κασι they	ἐλύ-κοιμεν we	ἐλύ-κῃτε ye	ἐλύ-κοιμεν we	ἐλύ-κοιτε ye
D.	ἐλύ-κατον ye two	ἐλύ-κατον ye two		ἐλύ-κῃτον ye two	ἐλύ-κῃσιν they two	ἐλύ-κοίτον ye two	ἐλύ-κοίσιν they two
Pluperfect	had loosed			had loosed		might have loosed	
	ἐλελύ-κειν I	ἐλελύ-κεις thou	ἐλελύ-κει he	ἐλελύ-κειμεν we	ἐλελύ-κειτε ye	ἐλελύ-κοιμεν we	ἐλελύ-κοιτε ye
P.	ἐλελύ-κεισαν† they	ἐλελύ-κεισαν† they		ἐλελύ-κεισαν† they	ἐλελύ-κεισαν† they	ἐλελύ-κοιμεν we	ἐλελύ-κοιτε ye
D.	ἐλελύ-κειτον ye two	ἐλελύ-κειτῃν they two		ἐλελύ-κειτον ye two	ἐλελύ-κειτῃν they two	ἐλελύ-κοίτον ye two	ἐλελύ-κοίσιν they two
† Rarer -κεισαν.							
VERB INFINITIVE							
INFINITIVE				PARTICIPLES			
Pres.	λύ-εν to loose			Present (loosing)		Aor. 1. (loosing, having loosed)	
Fut.	λύ-σειν to be about to loose			M. λύ-ων λύ-οντα		M. λύ-σας λύ-σαντα	
Aor. 1.	λύ-σαι to loose or to have loosed			F. λύ-ουσα λύ-ουσιν		F. λύ-σασα λύ-σασαν	
Perf.	λελυ-κέναι to have loosed			N. λῦ-ον λῦ-ον		N. λῦ-σαν λῦ-σαν	
				Future (about to loose)		Perfect (having loosed)	
				M. λύ-σων λύ-σοντα		M. λελυ-κώς λελυ-κότα	
				F. λύ-σουσα λύ-σουσαν		F. λελυ-κυία λελυ-κυίαν	
				N. λῦ-σον λῦ-σον		N. λελυ-κός λελυ-κός	

* There is a later form: Pres. λυέωσαν | Aor. 1. λυάσθωσαν | Perf. λελυκέσθωσαν.

EXAMPLE OF A REGULAR VERB.—Vowel Stem.—Uncontracted.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—VERB FINITE.			
Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present S. λύ-ομαι I am λύ-εις thou art λύ-εται he is P. λυ-όμεθα we are λύ-εσθε ye are λύ-ονται they are D. λυ-όμεθον we two are λύ-εσθον ye two are λύ-εσθον they two are	λύ-ομαι I λύ-ῃ thou λύ-ῃται he λυ-όμεθα we λύ-ῃσθε ye λύ-ονται they λυ-όμεθον we two λύ-ῃσθον ye two λύ-ῃσθον they two	λυ-οίμην I λύ-οιο thou λύ-οιτο he λυ-οίμεθα we λύ-οισθε ye λύ-οιεν they λυ-οίμεθον we two λύ-οισθον ye two λυ-οίσθην they two	λύ-ου be thou λυ-έσθω let him be λύ-εσθε be ye λυ-έσθων (λυ-έσθωσαν) let them be λύ-εσθον be ye two λυ-έσθων let them two be
Imperf. S. ἐλυ-όμην I was ἐλύ-ου thou wast ἐλύ-ετο he was	ἐλυ-όμην I ἐλύ-οιο thou ἐλύ-οιτο he ἐλυ-όμεθα we ἐλύ-οισθε ye ἐλύ-οιεν they ἐλυ-όμεθον we two ἐλύ-οισθον ye two ἐλυ-οίσθην they two	ἐλυ-οίμην I ἐλύ-οιο thou ἐλύ-οιτο he ἐλυ-οίμεθα we ἐλύ-οισθε ye ἐλύ-οιεν they ἐλυ-οίμεθον we two ἐλύ-οισθον ye two ἐλυ-οίσθην they two	ἐλύ-οιμην I ἐλύ-οιο thou ἐλύ-οιτο he ἐλυ-οίμεθα we ἐλύ-οισθε ye ἐλύ-οιεν they ἐλυ-οίμεθον we two ἐλύ-οισθον ye two ἐλυ-οίσθην they two
Future S. λυ-θήσομαι I shall λυ-θήσῃ thou wilt λυ-θήσεται he will P. λυ-θήσομεθα we shall λυ-θήσεσθε ye will λυ-θήσονται they will	λυ-θήσομαι I λυ-θήσῃ thou λυ-θήσεται he λυ-θήσομεθα we λυ-θήσεσθε ye λυ-θήσονται they	λυ-θήσοιμην I λυ-θήσοιο thou λυ-θήσοιτο he λυ-θήσοίμεθα we λυ-θήσοισθε ye λυ-θήσοιεν they	λυ-θήσοιμην I λυ-θήσοιο thou λυ-θήσοιτο he λυ-θήσοίμεθα we λυ-θήσοισθε ye λυ-θήσοιεν they
First Aorist S. ἐλύ'-θην I was ἐλύ-θης thou wast ἐλύ-θη he was P. ἐλύ-θημεν we were ἐλύ-θητε ye were ἐλύ-θησαν they were D. ἐλύ-θητον ye two were ἐλυ-θήτην they two were	ἐλύ-θην I ἐλύ-θης thou ἐλύ-θη he ἐλυ-θημεν we ἐλύ-θητε ye ἐλυ-θησαν they ἐλύ-θητον ye two ἐλυ-θήτην they two	ἐλύ-θείην I ἐλύ-θείης thou ἐλύ-θείη he ἐλυ-θείμεν we ἐλύ-θείτε ye ἐλυ-θείσαν they ἐλύ-θείτον ye two ἐλυ-θείτην they two	ἐλύ-θην I ἐλύ-θης thou ἐλύ-θη he ἐλυ-θημεν we ἐλύ-θητε ye ἐλυ-θησαν they ἐλύ-θητον ye two ἐλυ-θήτην they two

Perfect S. λέλυ-μαι I have λέλυ-σαι thou hast λέλυ-ται he has P. λελύ-μεθα we have λέλυ-σθε ye have λέλυ-νται they have D. λελύ-μεθον we two have λέλυ-σθον ye two have λέλυ-σθον they two have been loosed	Indicative Mood S. λελύ-σομαι I shall λέλυ-σει thou wilt λέλυ-σεται he will P. λελύ-σόμεθα we shall λέλυ-σασθε ye will λέλυ-σονται they will D. λελύ-σόμεθον we two shall λέλυ-σασθον ye two will λέλυ-σασθον they two will have been loosed	Future Perfect S. ελέλυ-μην I had ελέλυ-σο thou hadst ελέλυ-το he had P. ελέλυ-μεθα we had ελέλυ-σθε ye had ελέλυ-ντο they had D. ελέλυ-μεθον we two had ελέλυ-σθον ye two had ελέλυ-σθην they two had been loosed	INFINITIVE Present (to be loosed) λύ-εσθαι Future (about to be loosed) λύ-θήσεσθαι First Aorist (to be, to have been, loosed) λύ-θῆναι Perfect (to have been loosed) λελύ-σθαι Future Perfect (to be about to be loosed) λελύ-σσεσθαι	PRESENT Present (being loosed) M. λυ-όμενος -όμενον F. λυ-ομένη -ομένην N. λυ-όμενον -όμενον Future (about to be loosed) M. λυ-θησόμενος -ον F. λυ-θησόμενη -ην N. λυ-θησόμενον -ον	PARTICIPLES First Aorist (loosed, having been loosed) M. λυ-θείς -θέντα F. λυ-θείσα -θείσαν N. λυ-θέν -θέν Perfect (having been loosed) M. λελυ-μένος -μένον F. λελυ-μένη -μένην N. λελυ-μένον -μένον	Future Perfect (about to be loosed at once) M. λελυ-σόμενος -σόμενον F. λελυ-σόμενη -σόμενην N. λελυ-σόμενον -σόμενον Verbal Adjective (to be loosed) λυ-τός	have been loosed — λέλυ-σο do thou λέλυ-σθω let him — λέλυ-σθε do ye λέλυ-σθον (λελύ-σθωσαν) let them λέλυ-σθον do ye two λέλυ-σθον let them two	might have been loosed S. λελυ-σσίμην I λελύ-σσιο thou λελύ-σσιτο he P. λελυ-σσίμεθα we λελύ-σσίσεθε ye λελύ-σσίοντο they D. λελυ-σσίμεθον we two λελύ-σσίσθον ye two λελυ-σσίσθην they two	Optative Mood Future Perfect might have been loosed
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The Middle Voice has two tenses peculiar to itself, the Future and First Aorist.

Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood		Optative Mood		Imperative Mood	
Future	S. λύ-σομαι I shall λύ-σει thou wilt λύ-σεται he will P. λυ-σόμεθα we shall λύ-σεσθε ye will λύ-σονται they will D. λυ-σόμεθον we two shall λύ-σεσθον ye two will λύ-σεσθον they two will	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.
	S. ἐλύ-σάμην I had ἐλύ-σω thou hadst ἐλύ-σατο he had P. ἐλυ-σάμεθα we had ἐλύ-σασθε ye had ἐλύ-σαντο they had D. ἐλυ-σάμεθον we two had ἐλύ-σασθον ye two had ἐλυ-σάσθην they two had						
	S. ἐλύ-σάμην I might ἐλύ-σαιο thou mightst ἐλύ-σαιρο he might ἐλυ-σάμεθα we might ἐλύ-σαισθε ye might ἐλύ-σαντο they might D. ἐλυ-σάμεθον we two might ἐλύ-σαισθον ye two might ἐλυ-σάισθην they two might						
First Aorist	S. ἐλύ-σάμην I had ἐλύ-σω thou hadst ἐλύ-σατο he had P. ἐλυ-σάμεθα we had ἐλύ-σασθε ye had ἐλύ-σαντο they had D. ἐλυ-σάμεθον we two had ἐλύ-σασθον ye two had ἐλυ-σάσθην they two had	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.	lose myself, etc.
	S. ἐλύ-σάμην I might ἐλύ-σαιο thou mightst ἐλύ-σαιρο he might ἐλυ-σάμεθα we might ἐλύ-σαισθε ye might ἐλύ-σαντο they might D. ἐλυ-σάμεθον we two might ἐλύ-σαισθον ye two might ἐλυ-σάισθην they two might						
	S. ἐλύ-σάμην I might ἐλύ-σαιο thou mightst ἐλύ-σαιρο he might ἐλυ-σάμεθα we might ἐλύ-σαισθε ye might ἐλύ-σαντο they might D. ἐλυ-σάμεθον we two might ἐλύ-σαισθον ye two might ἐλυ-σάισθην they two might						
Future		Future (to be about to loose oneself) λύ-σεσθαι		Future (about to loose oneself) Μ. λυ-σόμενος λυ-σόμενον F. λυ-σόμενη λυ-σόμενην N. λυ-σόμενος λυ-σόμενον		First Aorist (having loosed oneself) Μ. λυ-σάμενος λυ-σάμενον F. λυ-σάμένη λυ-σάμένην N. λυ-σάμενος λυ-σάμενον	

Many Verbs with Consonant Character have a second (strong) Aorist, as λείπω, 2nd Aor. ἔλιπον, declined in the Moods λίτω, λίποιμι, λίπε, λιπέν, λιπών. Passive ἔλιπον, λιπών, λιπέν, λιπῆναι, λιπέεις. Middle ἐλυτόμην, λίπωμαι, λυπόμην, λιπού, λιπέσθαι, λυτόμενος, and 2nd Fut. Pass. λυήσῃμαι, 2nd Perfect λέλοιπα, 2nd Plun. ἐλελοίπων.

§ 47. THE FIRST CONJUGATION.—Vowel Stem.—Contracted.

These Verbs are contracted in the Present and Imperfect tenses in all the Moods. Their other tenses are inflected like the corresponding tenses of *λίω*.

Examples : *τιμ-ά-ω* *I honour*

φιλ-έ-ω *I love*

δηλ-ό-ω *I show*

In the pages following these Verbs will be found conjugated in the active voice and in the middle and passive voices. But the tenses peculiar to the middle voice of each (Future and First Aorist) are grouped together here.

MIDDLE TENSES OF CONTRACTED VERBS.

I. *τιμάω*.

	FUTURE	FIRST AORIST
Indic.	<i>τιμή-σομαι</i>	<i>έτιμη-σάμην</i>
Conj.	—	<i>τιμή-σωμαι</i>
Opt.	<i>τιμη-σοίμην</i>	<i>τιμη-σαίμην</i>
Imperat.	—	<i>τίμη-σαι</i>
Infin.	<i>τιμή-σεσθαι</i>	<i>τιμή-σασθαι</i>
Partic.	<i>τιμη-σόμενος</i>	<i>τιμη-σάμενος</i>

II. *φιλέω*.

	FUTURE	FIRST AORIST
Indic.	<i>φιλή-σομαι</i>	<i>έφιλη-σάμην</i>
Conj.	—	<i>φιλή-σωμαι</i>
Opt.	<i>φιλη-σοίμην</i>	<i>φιλη-σαίμην</i>
Imperat.	—	<i>φίλη-σαι</i>
Infin.	<i>φιλή-σεσθαι</i>	<i>φιλή-σασθαι</i>
Partic.	<i>φιλη-σόμενος</i>	<i>φιλη-σάμενος</i>

III. *δηλώω*.

	FUTURE	FIRST AORIST
Indic.	<i>δηλώ-σομαι</i>	<i>έδηλω-σάμην</i>
Conj.	—	<i>δηλώ-σωμαι</i>
Opt.	<i>δηλω-σοίμην</i>	<i>δηλω-σαίμην</i>
Imperat.	—	<i>δήλω-σαι</i>
Infin.	<i>δηλώ-σεσθαι</i>	<i>δηλώ-σασθαι</i>
Partic.	<i>δηλω-σόμενος</i>	<i>δηλω-σάμενος</i>

1. τιμάω I honour.

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE				
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood		Optative Mood
I honour. Stem τιμα-		I may honour		I might honour
Present	S. τιμ-ᾶω -ῶ	τιμ-ᾶω -ῶ	τιμ-ᾶοιμι -ῶμι *	τιμ-ᾶοιμι -ῶμι *
	τιμ-ᾶεις -ᾶς	τιμ-ᾶῃς -ᾶς	τιμ-ᾶοις -ᾶς	τιμ-ᾶοις -ᾶς
	τιμ-ᾶει -ᾶ	τιμ-ᾶῃ -ᾶ	τιμ-ᾶοι -ᾶ	τιμ-ᾶοι -ᾶ
P. τιμ-ᾶομεν -ῶμεν	τιμ-ᾶετε -ᾶτε	τιμ-ᾶομεν -ῶμεν	τιμ-ᾶοιμεν -ῶιμεν	τιμ-ᾶετε -ᾶτε
	τιμ-ᾶουσι -ῶσι	τιμ-ᾶωσι -ῶσι	τιμ-ᾶοιεν -ῶεν	τιμ-ᾶούτων -ῶντων (-ᾶέωσαν -ᾶέωσαν)
D. —		—		—
Imperative	τιμ-ᾶετον -ᾶτον	τιμ-ᾶήτον -ᾶτον	τιμ-ᾶοιτον -ῶιτον	τιμ-ᾶετον -ᾶτον
	τιμ-ᾶετον -ᾶτον	τιμ-ᾶήτον -ᾶτον	τιμ-ᾶοιήν -ῶιήν	τιμ-ᾶετον -ᾶτον
	τιμ-ᾶε -α	τιμ-ᾶε -α	τιμ-ᾶε -α	τιμ-ᾶε -α
Future τιμή-σω		P. ἐτιμ-ᾶομεν -ῶμεν		—
Aor. 1. ἐτίμη-σα	Perfect τετίμη-κα	τιμ-ᾶε -α	ἐτιμ-ᾶετε -ᾶτε	ἐτιμ-ᾶετον -ᾶτον
	Pluperf. ἐτετίμη-κειν	τιμ-ᾶον -ων	ἐτιμ-ᾶον -ων	ἐτιμ-ᾶέτην -ᾶτήν
	—	—	—	—
Imperative		τιμή-σω	τιμή-σαιμι	—
—		τετίμη-κω	τετίμη-κοιμι	—
VERB INFINITIVE				
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLES		
Pres. τιμ-ᾶεν -ᾶν	Aor. 1. τιμή-σαι	Pres. M. τιμ-ᾶων -ῶν	Pres. N. τιμ-ᾶον -ῶν	Aor. 1. τιμή-σας
Fut. τιμή-σευ	Perf. τετίμη-κεναι	F. τιμ-ᾶουσα -ῶσα	Fut. τιμή-σων	Perf. τετίμη-κός

* Attic τιμ-ᾶοην -ῶην | τιμ-ᾶοῖς -ῶῖς | τιμ-ᾶοῖη -ῶῖη.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICE. — VERB FINITE. (For Middle Future and First Aorist, see p. 53.)			
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood
I am honoured		I may be honoured	I might be honoured
S. τιμ-άομαι -ῶμαι		τιμ-άωμαι -ῶμαι	τιμ-αοίμην -ώμην
τιμ-άει -ῇ		τιμ-ᾷη -ῇ	τιμ-άουο -ώο
τιμ-άεται -ᾷται		τιμ-ᾷηται -ᾷται	τιμ-αοίμῃθα -ώμῃθα
P. τιμ-αόμεθα -ώμεθα		τιμ-αόμεθα -ώμεθα	τιμ-αοίμῃθε -ώμῃθε
τιμ-άσθε -ᾷσθε		τιμ-ᾷσθε -ᾷσθε	τιμ-άουτο -ώτο
τιμ-άονται -ῶνται		τιμ-ᾷνται -ῶνται	τιμ-αοίμεθον -ώμεθον
D. τιμ-αόμεθον -ώμεθον		τιμ-αόμεθον -ώμεθον	τιμ-αοίσθην -ώσθην
τιμ-άσθον -ᾷσθον		τιμ-ᾷσθον -ᾷσθον	τιμ-άσθων -ᾷσθων
τιμ-άσθων -ᾷσθων		τιμ-ᾷσθων -ᾷσθων	τιμ-άσθων -ᾷσθων
Imperf. S. ἐτιμ-αόμεν -ώμην		P. ἐτιμ-αόμεθα -ώμεθα	D. ἐτιμ-αόμεθον -ώμεθον
ἐτιμ-άου -ῶ		ἐτιμ-άσθε -ᾷσθε	ἐτιμ-άσθον -ᾷσθον
ἐτιμ-άετο -ᾷτο		ἐτιμ-ᾷοντο -ῶντο	ἐτιμ-άσθην -ᾷσθην
Future τιμῇ-θήσομαι		τιμῇ-θῶ	τιμῇ-θσοίμην
Aorist ἐτιμῇ-θην		τετιμῇ-μένος ῶ	τιμῇ-θῆντι
Perfect τετίμῃ-μαι		—	τετίμῃ-σο
Pluperf. ἐτετιμῇ-μην		—	—
Fut. Perf. τετιμῇ-σομαι		—	—
VERB INFINITIVE			
INFINITIVE		PARTICIPLES	
Pres. τιμ-άεσθαι -ᾷσθαι		Pres. M. τιμ-αόμενος -ώμενος	Aor. τιμῇ-θείς
Fut. τιμῇ-θήσεσθαι		F. τιμ-αομένη -ωμένη	Perf. τετιμῇ-μένος
Aor. τιμῇ-θῆναι		N. τιμ-αόμενον -ώμενον	Fut. Perf. τετιμῇ-σόμενος
		Fut. τιμῇ-θσομένους	Verbal Adj. τιμῇ-τέος

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—VERB FINITE. (For Middle Future and First Aorist, see p. 53.)				
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present	S. I am loved φιλ-έομαι -οῦμαι φιλ-έει -εῖ φιλ-έεται -εῖται	I may be loved φιλ-έωμαι -ώμαι φιλ-έῃ -ῇ φιλ-έῃται -ῃται	I might be loved φιλ-εοίμην -οίμην φιλ-έουο -οῖο φιλ-έουτο -οῖτο	be thou loved φιλ-έον -οῦ φιλ-έσθω -εἰσθω
	P. φιλ-έομεθα -οῖμεθα φιλ-έσθε -εἰσθε φιλ-έσθαι -εἰσθαι	φιλ-εώμεθα -ώμεθα φιλ-έσθε -ῃσθε φιλ-έσθαι -ῃσθαι	φιλ-εοίμεθα -οίμεθα φιλ-έουθε -οῖθε φιλ-έουτο -οῖτο	φιλ-έσθε -εἰσθε φιλ-έσθων -εἰσθων (-εσθωσαν -εἰσθωσαν) φιλ-έσθον -εἰσθον φιλ-έσθων -εἰσθων
	D. φιλ-εόμεθον -οῖμεθον φιλ-έεσθον -εἰσθον φιλ-έεσθον -εἰσθον	φιλ-εώμεθον -ώμεθον φιλ-έσθον -ῃσθον φιλ-έσθον -ῃσθον	φιλ-εοίμεθον -οῖμεθον φιλ-έουσθον -οῖσθον φιλ-εοίσθην -οῖσθην	
	Imper. S. ἐφιλ-εοίμην -οῖμην ἐφιλ-έον -οῦ ἐφιλ-έετο -εἶτο	P. ἐφιλ-εώμεθα -οῖμεθα ἐφιλ-έσθε -εἰσθε ἐφιλ-έοντο -οῖντο	D. ἐφιλ-εόμεθον -οῖμεθον ἐφιλ-έεσθον -εἰσθον ἐφιλ-εέσθην -εἰσθην	I was loved φιλ-έον -οῦ φιλ-έσθω -εἰσθω
VERB INFINITIVE				
Future Aorist Perfect Pluperf. Fut. Perf.		φιλη-θῶ πεφιλη-μένος ᾧ — —	φιλη-θροίμην φιλη-θείην πεφιλη-μένος εἶην — πεφιλη-σροίμην	φιλῇ-θῃ πεφιλῇ-σο — —
PARTICIPLES				
Pres. φιλ-έσθαι -εἰσθαι Fut. φιλη-θήσθαι Aor. φιλῇ-θῆναι		Pres. M. φιλ-εόμενος -οῖμενος F. φιλ-εομένη -ουμένη N. φιλ-εόμενον -οῖμενον Fut. φιλη-θροόμενος	Pres. M. φιλ-εόμενος -οῖμενος F. φιλ-εομένη -ουμένη N. φιλ-εόμενον -οῖμενον Fut. φιλῇ-θῆναι	Aor. φιλῇ-θείς Perf. πεφιλῇ-μένος Fut. Perf. πεφιλῇ-σόμενος Verb. Adj. φιλῇ-τέος

§ 46. EXAMPLE OF A REGULAR VERB.—Vowel Stem.—Uncontracted.

ACTIVE VOICE.—VERB FINITE			
Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
Present S. λύ-ω I loose λύ-εις thou loosest λύ-ει he loses P. λύ-μεν we λύ-ετε ye λύ-ουσι they D. λύ-εον ye two λύ-εον they two	λύ-ω I may λύ-ης thou mayst λύ-η he λύ-ωμεν we λύ-ητε ye λύ-ουσι they λύ-ητον ye two λύ-ητον they two loose may loose	λύ-οιμι* I might λύ-οις thou mightst λύ-οι he λύ-οιμεν we λύ-οιτε ye λύ-οιεν they λύ-οιτον ye two λύ-οιην they two loose might loose	λύ-ε loose thou λύ-έτω let him loose λύ-ε loose ye λύ-όντων* let them loose λύ-ερον loose ye two λύ-έτων let them two loose
Imperfect S. ἔλυ-ον I was ἔλυ-ες thou wast ἔλυ-ε he was P. ἔλυ-ομεν we ἔλυ-ετε ye ἔλυ-ον they D. ἔλυ-ερον ye two ἔλυ-έτην they two were loosing loosing		* Attic λυ-οίην -ης -η, &c.	
Future S. λύ-σω I shall λύ-σεις thou wilt λύ-σει he will P. λύ-σομεν we shall λύ-σετε ye will λύ-σουσι they will D. λύ-σεον ye two will λύ-σεον they two will loose		λύ-σοιμι I might λύ-σοις thou mightst λύ-σοι he λύ-σοιμεν we λύ-σοιτε ye λύ-σοιεν they λύ-σοιτον ye two λύ-σοίην they two loose might loose	

Pluperfect	had loosed		loosed		might have loosed		have loosed		
	N. ἐλελύ-κειν I		S. ἐλέλυ-κα I have		S. ἐλύ-σω I		λύ-σαιμι I		
	ἐλελύ-κεις thou		ἐλέλυ-κας thou hast		λύ-σῃς thou		λύ-σῃς or -σεῖς thou		
	ἐλελύ-κει he		ἐλέλυ-κε he has		λύ-σῃ he		λύ-σαι or -σεῖ he		
Perfect (weak)	P. ἐλελύ-κειμεν we		P. ἐλεύ-κᾶμεν we		λύ-σωμεν we		λύ-σαιμεν we		
	ἐλελύ-κειτε ye		ἐλεύ-κατε ye		λύ-σῃτε ye		λύ-σαιτε ye		
	ἐλελύ-κεσαν† they		ἐλεύ-κάσι they		λύ-σῶσι they		λύ-σαιεν or -σειαν they		
	D. ἐλελύ-κειτον ye two		D. ἐλέλυ-κατον ye two		λύ-σῃτον ye two		λύ-σαιτον ye two		
		ἐλελύ-κείτην they two		ἐλεύ-κάτην they two		λύ-σάτην they two		λύ-σαιτήν they two	

EXAMPLE OF A REGULAR VERB.—Vowel Stem.—Uncontracted.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.—VERB FINITE.				
Indicative Mood.	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	
Present S. λύ-ομαι I am λύ-ει thou art λύ-εται he is P. λυ-όμεθα we are λύ-εσθε ye are D. λυ-ονται they are λυ-εσθον ye two are λύ-εσθον they two are	λυ-ομαι I λύ-η thou λύ-ηται he λυ-όμεθα we λύ-ησθε ye λύ-ωνται they λυ-ώμεθον we two λύ-ησθον ye two λύ-ησθον they two	λυ-οίμην I λύ-οιο thou λύ-οιτο he λυ-οίμεθα we λύ-οισθε ye λύ-οιοντο they λυ-οίμεθον we two λύ-οισθον ye two λυ-οίσθην they two	λυ-ου be thou λυ-έσθω let him be λυ-εσθε be ye λυ-εσθων (λυ-έσθωσαν) let them be λυ-εσθον be ye two λυ-έσθων let them two be	
Impert. S. ἐλυ-όμην I was ἐλύ-ου thou wast ἐλύ-ετο he was	ἐλυ-όμεθα we were ἐλύ-εσθε ye were ἐλύ-οντο they were	ἐλυ-οίμην I ἐλύ-οιο thou ἐλύ-οιτο he ἐλυ-οίμεθα we ἐλύ-οισθε ye ἐλυ-οιοντο they ἐλυ-οίμεθον we two ἐλύ-οισθον ye two ἐλυ-οίσθην they two	ἐλυ-όμεθον we two were ἐλύ-εσθον ye two were ἐλυ-έσθην they two were	
Future S. λυ-θήσεται I shall λυ-θήσῃ thou wilt λυ-θήσεται he will P. λυ-θήσομεθα we shall λυ-θήσεσθε ye will λυ-θήσονται they will	λυ-θήσεται I shall λυ-θήσῃ thou wilt λυ-θήσεται he will λυ-θήσομεθα we shall λυ-θήσεσθε ye will λυ-θήσονται they will	λυ-θήσοιμην I λυ-θήσοιο thou λυ-θήσοιτο he λυ-θήσοίμεθα we λυ-θήσοισθε ye λυ-θήσοιοντο they	λυ-θήσοιμεθον we two λυ-θήσοισθον ye two λυ-θήσοισθην they two	
First Aorist S. ἐλύ'-θην I was ἐλύ'-θης thou wast ἐλύ'-θη he was P. ἐλύ'-θημεν we were ἐλύ'-θητε ye were ἐλύ'-θησαν they were D. ἐλύ'-θητον ye two were ἐλυ'-θήτην they two were	ἐλύ'-θην I ἐλύ'-θης thou ἐλύ'-θη he ἐλύ'-θημεν we ἐλύ'-θητε ye ἐλύ'-θησαν they ἐλύ'-θητον ye two ἐλυ'-θήτην they two	ἐλυ'-θείην I ἐλυ'-θείης thou ἐλυ'-θείη he ἐλυ'-θείμεν we ἐλυ'-θείτε ye ἐλυ'-θείσαν they ἐλυ'-θείτον ye two ἐλυ'-θείτην they two	ἐλυ'-θῃ be thou ἐλυ'-θῆτω let him be ἐλυ'-θῃτε be ye ἐλυ'-θέντων (λυ-θήτωσαν) let them be ἐλυ'-θῆτον be ye two ἐλυ'-θήτων let them two be	

Perfect S. λέλυ-μαι I have λέλυ-σαι thou hast λέλυ-ται he has P. λελύ-μεθα we have λέλυ-σθε ye have λέλυ-νται they have D. λελύ-μεθον we two have λέλυ-σθον ye two have λέλυ-σθον they two have	been loosed S. ἐλέλυ-μην I had ἐλέλυ-σο thou hadst ἐλέλυ-το he had P. ἐλέλυ-μεθα we had ἐλέλυ-σθε ye had ἐλέλυ-ντο they had D. ἐλέλυ-μεθον we two had ἐλέλυ-σθον ye two had ἐλέλυ-σθην they two had	Future Perfect S. λελυμένος ὧ I λελυμένος ἦς thou λελυμένος ἦ he λελυμένοι ὄμεν we λελυμένοι ἦτε ye λελυμένοι ὧσι they λέλυμεν ἦτον ye two λέλυμεν ἦτον they two may have been loosed λελυμένος εἶν I λελυμένος εἶς thou λελυμένος εἷ he λελυμένοι εἴμεν we λελυμένοι εἴτε ye λελυμένοι εἴσαν they λέλυμεν εἴτον ye two λέλυμεν εἴτην they two might have been loosed — λέλυ-σο do thou λέλυ-σθω let him — λέλυ-σθε do ye λέλυ-σθον (λέλυ-σθωσαν) let them λέλυ-σθον do ye two λέλυ-σθον let them two have been loosed
Pluperfect S. ἐλέλυ-μην I had ἐλέλυ-σο thou hadst ἐλέλυ-το he had P. ἐλέλυ-μεθα we had ἐλέλυ-σθε ye had ἐλέλυ-ντο they had D. ἐλέλυ-μεθον we two had ἐλέλυ-σθον ye two had ἐλέλυ-σθην they two had	been loosed S. λελυμένος εἶν I λελυμένος εἶς thou λελυμένος εἷ he λελυμένοι εἴμεν we λελυμένοι εἴτε ye λελυμένοι εἴσαν they λέλυμεν εἴτον ye two λέλυμεν εἴτην they two might have been loosed S. λελυ-σοίμην I λελύ-σοιο thou λελύ-σοιτο he P. λελυ-σοίμεθα we λελύ-σοισθε ye D. λελυ-σοίμεθον we two λελύ-σοίσεσθον ye two λελυ-σοίσθην they two might have been loosed	Future Perfect S. λελυ-σοίμην I λελύ-σοιο thou λελύ-σοιτο he P. λελυ-σοίμεθα we λελύ-σοισθε ye D. λελυ-σοίμεθον we two λελύ-σοίσεσθον ye two λελυ-σοίσθην they two might have been loosed
VERB INFINITIVE		
INFINITIVE Present (to be loosed) λύ-εσθαι Future (about to be loosed) λυ-θήσεσθαι First Aorist (to be, to have been, loosed) λυ-θῆναι Perfect (to have been loosed) λελύ-σθαι Future Perfect (to be about to be loosed) λελύ-σεσθαι	Present (being loosed) M. λυ-όμενος -όμενον F. λυ-ομένη -ομένην N. λυ-όμενον -όμενον Future (about to be loosed) M. λυ-θησόμενος -ον F. λυ-θησομένη -ην N. λυ-θησόμενον -ον	PARTICIPLES First Aorist (loosed, having been loosed) M. λυ-θείς -θέντα F. λυ-θείσα -θείσαν N. λυ-θέν -θέν Perfect (having been loosed) M. λελυ-μένος -μένον F. λελυ-μένη -μένην N. λελυ-μένον -μένον Future Perfect (about to be loosed at once) M. λελυ-σόμενος -σόμενον F. λελυ-σομένη -σομένην N. λελυ-σόμενον -σόμενον Verbal Adjective (to be loosed) λυ-τός

VERB FINITE

Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood
Present. Imperfect	τύπτομαι ἐτυπτόμην πλέκομαι ἐπλεκόμην πείθομαι ἐπειθόμην σπείρομαι ἔσπειρόμην	τύπτωμαι πλέκωμαι πείθωμαι σπείρωμαι	τυπτοίμην πλεκοίμην πειθοίμην σπειροίμην
First Aorist	*ἐτύφθην ἐπλέχθην ἐπείσθην *ἐσπάρθην	τυφθῶ πλεχθῶ πεισθῶ σπαρθῶ	τυφθείην πλεχθείην πεισθείην σπαρθείην
First Future	*τυφθήσομαι πλεχθήσομαι πεισθήσομαι *σπαρθήσομαι		τυφθησοίμην πλεχθησοίμην πεισθησοίμην σπαρθησοίμην
Perfect. Pluperfect	τέτυμμαι ἐτετύμην πέπλεγμαι ἐπεπλέγμην πέπεισμαι ἐπεπείσμην ἔσπαρμαι ἔσπάρμην	τετυμμένος πεπλεγμένος πεπεισμένος ἔσπαρμένος	τετυμμένος πεπλεγμένος πεπεισμένος ἔσπαρμένος
Future Perfect	τετύψομαι *πεπλέξομαι πεπείσομαι *ἔσπάρσομαι		τετυψοίμην πεπλεξοίμην πεπεισοίμην ἔσπαρσοίμην
Second Aorist	ἐτύπην ἐπλάκην ἐπίθην ἔσπαρην	τυπῶ πλακῶ πιθῶ σπαρῶ	τυπείην πλακείην πιθείην σπαρείην
Second Future	*τυπήσομαι *πλακήσομαι πιθήσομαι *σπαρήσομαι		τυπησοίμην πλακησοίμην πιθησοίμην σπαρησοίμην
Future Middle	τύψομαι πλέξομαι πείσομαι *σπεροῦμαι		τυψοίμην πλεξοίμην πεισοίμην σπεροίμην
1. Aorist Middle	*ἐτυψάμην ἐπλεξάμην *ἐπεισάμην *ἔσπειράμην	τύψωμαι πλέξωμαι πείσωμαι σπείρωμαι	τυψαίμην πλεξαίμην πεισαίμην σπειραίμην
2. Aorist Middle	*ἐτυπόμην *ἐπλακόμην ἐπιθόμην *ἔσπαρόμην	τύπωμαι πλάκωμαι πίθωμαι σπάρωμαι	τυποίμην πλακοίμην πιθοίμην σπαροίμην

* See note on preceding page.

CONSONANT STEMS.—MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

Imperative Mood	VERB INFINITIVE	
	Infinitive	Participles
τύπτου πλέκου πείθου σπείρου	τύπτεσθαι πλέκεσθαι πείθεσθαι σπείρεσθαι	τυπτόμενος πλεκόμενος πειθόμενος σπειρόμενος
τύφθῃτι πλέχθῃτι πεισθῇτι σπάρθῃτι	τυφθῆναι πλεχθῆναι πεισθῆναι σπαρθῆναι	τυφθείς πλεχθείς πεισθείς σπαρθείς
	τυφθήσεσθαι πλεχθήσεσθαι πεισθήσεσθαι σπαρθήσεσθαι	τυφθησόμενος πλεχθησόμενος πεισθησόμενος σπαρθησόμενος
τέτυψο πέπλεξο πέπεισο ἔσπαρσο	τετύφθαι πεπλέχθαι πεπεῖσθαι ἐσπάρθαι	τετυμμένος πεπλεγμένος πεπεισμένος ἐσπαρμένος
	τετύψεσθαι πεπλέξεσθαι πεπεῖσεσθαι ἐσπάρσεσθαι	τετυψόμενος πεπλεξόμενος πεπεισόμενος ἐσπαρσόμενος
τύπηθι πλάκῃθι πιθήθι σπάρῃθι	τυπήναι πλακῆναι πιθῆναι σπαρῆναι	τυπείς πλακείς πιθείς σπαρείς
	τυπήσεσθαι πλακήσεσθαι πιθήσεσθαι σπαρήσεσθαι	τυπησόμενος πλακησόμενος πιθησόμενος σπαρησόμενος
	τύψεσθαι πλέξεσθαι πείσεσθαι σπερείσθαι	τυψόμενος πλεξόμενος πεισόμενος σπερούμενος
τύψαι πλέξαι πείσαι σπείραι	τύψασθαι πλέξασθαι πείσασθαι σπείρασθαι	τυψάμενος πλεξάμενος πεισάμενος σπειράμενος
τυποῦ πλακοῦ πιθοῦ σπαροῦ	τυπέσθαι πλακέσθαι πιθέσθαι σπαρέσθαι	τυπόμενος πλακόμενος πιθόμενος σπαρόμενος

THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—Verbs in $\mu\iota$.—I. ἴστημι *I set up, or place.* ACTIVE VOICE.

VERB FINITE					VERB INFINITE	
Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood		Infinitive	
S. ἵστημι I set up or place ἵστης ἵστησι	ἰσῶ I may set up ἰστής ἰστή ἰσῶμεν ἰστήτε ἰσῶσι	ἰσταίην I might ἰσταίης ἰσταίῃ ἰσταίμεν ἰσταίητε ἰσταίωσι	ἵσταθι ἵστη ἵστάτω [set up — ἵστατε ἵσάσθω* ἵστασθον ἵσάσθων		Present (to set up) ἵσῶναι	
P. ἵσταμεν ἵστατε	ἰσῶμεν ἰστήτε	ἰσταίμεν ἰσταίητε	ἵστατε ἵσάσθων*		Second Aorist (to stand) ἵσθῆναι	
D. ἵστατον ἵστατον	ἰστήτον ἰστήτον	ἰσταίητον ἰσταίητον	ἵστατον ἵσάσθων		Future (to be about to set up) ἵσθήσονται	
					First Aorist (to set up, to have set up) ἵστηναι	
					Perfect (to have stood) ἕστηκέναι	
				Participles		
					Present (setting up) Μ. ἱστᾶς ἱστᾶντα F. ἱστᾶσα ἱστᾶσαν N. ἱστᾶν ἱστᾶν	
					Second Aorist (having stood) Μ. στάς F. στᾶσα N. στᾶν Future (about to set up) στήσων στήσονται	
					First Aorist (having set up) στήσας στήσαντα Perfect (having stood) ἕστηκως ἕστηκῶσα	

* Late isotawсан.

† Late στήρωσαν.

VERB FINITE					VERB INFINITIVE	
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood		Optative Mood	Imper. Mood	Infinitive
Present	S. ἵσταμαι I set myself up ἵστασαι or stand, or ἵσταται I am set up	ἵστώμαι I may set [myself up ἵστω ἵστωμαι ἵστώμεθα ἵστώσθε ἵστώνται ἵστώμεθον ἵστώσθον ἵστώσθον	D. ἵστάμεθον ἵστάσθον ἵστάσθην	ἵσταίμην I might set my- self up ἵσταῖτο ἵσταίμεθα ἵσταῖσθε ἵσταῖντο ἵσταίμεθον ἵσταῖσθον ἵσταίσθην	ἵτασο or ἵτω ἵτάσθω [set — thyself ἵτασθε up ἵτάσθων or ἵτάσθωσαν ἵτασθον ἵτάσθων	
	P. ἵστάμεθα ἵτασθε ἵτανται				Second Aorist wanting	
	D. ἵστάμεθον ἵτασθον ἵτασθον				Future Middle (to be about to stand) στήσεσθαι First Aorist Middle (to have stood) στήσασθαι	
Imper.	S. ἵστάμην ἵτασο ἵτατο	D. ἵστάμεθον ἵτασθον ἵτάσθην			I was setting myself up	
Second Aorist Middle		wanting	wanting	wanting	wanting	Participles
Present (setting oneself up)		M. ἵστάμενος ἵστάμενον F. ἵσταμένη ἵσταμένην N. ἵστάμενον ἵστάμενον		Second Aorist Middle wanting		Future (about to stand) στήσόμενος -ῆ -ον First Aorist (having stood) στήσάμενος -ῆ -ον
Fut. Middle στήσονται I will set myself up		—		στήσονται		στήσαι
Aor. 1. ἕστηκαμην I set myself [up]		στήσονται		στήσάμην		

Obs.—The Present, Imperfect, Future Active, and First Aorist, Active and Middle, are *transitive*. The rest of the Verb Neuter or Passive. For remaining Passive tenses of ἵστημι, see p. 73.

VERB FINITE				VERB INFINITIVE	
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imper. Mood	Infinitive
S. τίθημι I place. Stem <i>θε-</i>		τιθῶ I may place	τιθεῖν I might [place]	τίθει place	
Present	τίθης	τιθήῃς	τιθεῖη	τίθῃ	τίθειν (to place)
	τίθησι	τιθήσιν	τιθεῖσιν	τίθουσιν	τίθεσθαι
P. τίθεμεν	τίθετε	τιθῶμεν	τιθεῖμεν	τίθετε	Second Aorist (to have placed)
	τίθεσσι	τιθήσιν	τιθεῖσιν	τίθεντων†	θεῖναι
D. τίθετον	τίθετον	τιθήτον	τιθεῖτον	τίθετον	Future (to be about to place)
	τίθετον	τιθήτον	τιθεῖτον	τίθετων	θήσεν
Imper.	S. ἐτίθην	P. ἐτίθεμεν	D. —	ἐτίθετον	Perfect (to have placed)
	ἐτίθης	ἐτίθετε	ἐτίθετον	ἐτίθετον	τεθεκέναι
Second Aorist	S. (ἐθόν') I placed	θῶ I may have [placed]	θεῖν I might have placed	θέε place thou	Present (placing)
	(ἐθης)	θῇς	θεῖς	θέε	M. τιθεῖς τίθεντα
P. ἔθεμεν	(ἐθη)	θῇ	θεῖη	θέε	F. τιθεῖσα τίθεισαν
	ἔθετε	θῶμεν	θεῖμεν	θέε	N. τίθην τίθεν
D. ἔθετον	ἔθεσαν	θῇτε	θεῖτε	θέε	Second Aorist (having placed)
	ἔθετον	θῶσι	θεῖσιν	θέων	M. θεῖς θέντα
Fut. θήσω I will place [3]	—	θήσιν	θεῖσιν	θέων	F. θεῖσα θέσαν
	—	—	—	—	N. θέν θέν
Aor. 1. ἔθηκα I placed (§ 60, Obs.)	—	—	—	—	Future (about to place)
Perf. τέθεικα I have placed	—	—	—	—	θήσων θήσοντα
Plup. ἐτεθείκεν I had placed	τεθείκω	—	—	—	Perfect (having placed)
	—	—	—	—	τεθεικώς τεθεικότα

* The Imperfect has a second form, ἐτίθειν -εις -ει, like *φίλον*.† Late *τιθέτωσαν*.‡ Late *θέτωσαν*.

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

VERB FINITE				VERB INFINITE	
Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Infinitive	
Present	S. τίθεμαι I place myself τίθεσαι	τιθῶμαι I may place myself	τιθείμην I might place myself	Present (to place oneself) τιθεσθαι	
	P. τιθέμεθα τίθεσθε	τιθήμεθα τιθήσθε	τιθείμεθα τιδείσθε	Aor. 2. Middle (to place oneself) θέσθαι	
	D. τιθέμεθον τίθεσθον	τιθώμεθον τιθήσθον	τιδείμεθον τιδείσθον	Future Middle (to be about to place oneself) θήσεσθαι	
				Participles	
Imperf.	S. ἐτιθέμην ἐτίθεσο ἐτίθετο	P. ἐτιθέμεθα ἐτίθεσθε ἐτίθετο	D. ἐτιθέμεθον ἐτίθεσθον ἐτίθεσθην	Present (placing oneself) Μ. τιθέμενος -ον F. τιθεμένη -ην N. τιθέμενον -ον	
	S. ἐθέμην I placed myself ἔθου ἔθετο	θεῶμαι I may place [myself]	θείμην I might place myself	Aor. 2. Middle (having placed oneself) Μ. θέμενος θέμενον F. θεμένη θεμένην N. θέμενον θέμενον	
Second Aorist Middle	P. ἐθέμεθα ἔθεσθε ἔθετο	θεώμεθα θησθε θῶνται	θείμεθα θείσθε θείμεθον θείσθον θείσθην	Future Middle (about to place oneself) θησόμενος -η -ον	
	D. ἐθέμεθον ἔθεσθον ἔθεσθην	θεώμεθον θησέμεθον θησέσθον	θείμεθον θείσθον θείσθην	Aor. 1. Middle (having placed oneself) θηκόμενος -η -ον	
Fut. Mid. θήσομαι I will place myself		—	θησάμην		
Aor. 1. Mid. ἐθηκάμην I placed myself		—	—		

For remaining Passive Tenses of τίθημι, see p. 73.
The optative also is formed in -εμην, as ξυνοβόμην, προσβοίμην.

VERB FINITE					VERB INFINITIVE	
Indicative Mood			Conjunctive Mood		Optative Mood	
Present	S. δίδωμαι I give myself δίδωσαι	D. δίδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε ἐδίδοτο	διδώμαι I may give [myself]		διδόμην I might give myself	
	P. δίδόμεθα ἐδίδοσθε		διδόμην I might give myself			
	D. δίδόμεθον ἐδόσθον ἐδόσθην		διδόμην I might give myself			
Second Aorist	S. ἐδόμην I gave myself ἔδω	D. ἐδόμεθα ἐδάσθε ἐδάτο	ἐδόμεθα I may give [myself]		ἐδόμην I might give myself	
	P. ἐδόμεθα ἐδάσθε		ἐδόμην I might give myself			
	D. ἐδόμεθον ἐδόσθον ἐδόσθην		ἐδόμην I might give myself			
Future Middle δώσωμαι I will give myself Aor. 1. Middle ἐδωκάμην I gave						

VERB INFINITIVE	
Infinitive	
Present (to give oneself) δίδωσθαι	
Second Aorist (to have given oneself) δύσθαι	
Future Middle (to be about to give oneself) δώσεσθαι	

Participles	
Present (giving oneself) M. δίδόμενος δίδόμενον F. διδόμενην διδομένην N. δίδόμενον δίδόμενον	
Second Aorist (giving oneself) M. δόμενος δόμενον F. δομένην δομένην N. δόμενον δόμενον	
Future Middle (about to give oneself) δωσόμενος -η -ον	

For remaining Passive Tenses of δίδωμι, see p. 73.

§ 53. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—IV. δείκνυμι *I show*.
ACTIVE VOICE.

VERB FINITE		VERB INFINITIVE	
Indicative		Infinitive	Participle
Present	S. δείκνυμι <i>I show</i> δείκνῡς [Stem δεικ- δείκνῡσι	δείκνύναι to show	M. δεικνύς δεικνύντα
	P. δείκνῡμεν δείκνῡτε δείκνύασι		F. δεικνύσα δεικνύσαν
	D. δεικνύτον δείκνῡτον		N. δεικνύν δεικνύν showing
Imperfect	S. ἐδείκνυν <i>I was</i> ἐδείκνῡς [showing ἐδείκνῡ		
	P. ἐδείκνῡμεν ἐδείκνῡτε ἐδείκνῡσαν		
	D. ἐδείκνῡτον ἐδείκνῡ'την		

MIDDLE AND PASSIVE VOICES.

VERB FINITE		VERB INFINITIVE	
Indicative		Infinitive	Participle
Present	S. δείκνῡμαι <i>I show</i> δείκνυσαι [myself δείκνυται	δείκνυσθαι to show oneself	M. δεικνύ'μενος δεικνύμενον
	P. δεικνύμεθα δείκνυσθε δείκνυνται		F. δεικνυμένη δεικνυμένην
	D. δεικνύμεθον δείκνυσθον δείκνυσθον		N. δεικνύμενον δεικνύμενον showing oneself
Imperfect	S. ἐδείκνῡ'μην <i>I was</i> ἐδείκνυσο showing ἐδείκνυτο myself		
	P. ἐδείκνῡμεθα ἐδείκνυσθε ἐδείκνυντο		
	D. ἐδείκνῡμεθον ἐδείκνυσθον ἐδείκνυσθην		

Obs. 1.—The Conjunctive and Optative Moods follow verbs in -ω: as,
δεικνῶ | δεικνύοιμι | δεικνύωμαι | δεικνυοίμην.

Obs. 2.—Verbs like δείκνυμι have no Second Aorist, except σβέννυμι *I quenched*,
2nd Aor. ἔσβην *I was quenched*.

Obs. 3.—Other tenses are formed from the stem δεικ: as,
Fut. δείξω | Perf. δέδειχα | Aor. 1. ἔδειξα | Perf. Pass. δέδειγμα |
Aor. 1. ἐδείχθην | Fut. 1. δειχθήσομαι.

§ 54. VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.—Completion of Paradigms.

The foregoing Paradigms of Verbs of the Second Conjugation will be completed by adding to them respectively the following tables of Passive Tenses:—

I. ἵστημι—completion of Passive Tenses.

Perfect	Pluperfect	First Aorist	First Future
Indic. ἕσταμαι	ἕστάμην	ἕστάθην	σταθήσομαι
Conjunc. ἕσταμένος ὦ	—	σταθῶ	—
Opt. ἕσταμένος εἶην	—	σταθείην	σταθησοίμην
Imperat. ἕστασο	—	στάθητι	—
Infin. ἕστασθαι	—	σταθῆναι	σταθήσεσθαι
Particip. ἕσταμένος	—	σταθείς	σταθησόμενος
Verb.Adj. . . .	. . .	στατέον	

II. τίθημι—completion of Passive Tenses.

Perfect	Pluperfect	First Aorist	First Future
Indic. τέθειμαι	ἔτεθείμην	ἔτέθην	τεθήσομαι
Conjunc. τεθειμένος ὦ	—	τεθῶ	—
Opt. τεθειμένος εἶην	—	τεθείην	τεθησοίμην
Imperat. τέθεισο	—	τέθητι	—
Infin. τεθεῖσθαι	—	τεθῆναι	τεθήσεσθαι
Particip. τεθειμένος	—	τεθείς	τεθησόμενος
Verb.Adj. . . .	. . .	θετέος	

III. δίδωμι—completion of Passive Tenses.

Perfect	Pluperfect	First Aorist	First Future
Indic. δέδομαι	ἔδεδόμην	ἔδοθην	δοθήσομαι
Conjunc. δεδομένος ὦ	—	δοθῶ	—
Opt. δεδομένος εἶην	—	δοθείην	δοθησοίμην
Imperat. δέδοσο	—	δόθητι	—
Infin. δέδοσθαι	—	δοθῆναι	δοθήσεσθαι
Particip. δεδομένος	—	δοθείς	δοθησόμενος
Verb.Adj. . . .	. . .	δοτέος	

IV. δείκνυμι.

The Future, First Aorist, and Perfect of this Verb, in all three Voices, follow the forms of the First Conjugation. Verbal Adjective δεικτέος to be shown.

§ 55.

SOME IRREGULAR
ἵημι I send (Stem
 ACTIVE

VERB						
Indicative Mood				Conjunctive Mood		
Present	S. ἵημι	ἵης	ἵησι	ἰῶ	ἰῆς	ἰῆ
	P. ἵεμεν	ἵετε	ἰᾶσι	ἰῶμεν	ἰῆτε	ἰῶσι
	D. —	ἵετον	ἵετον		ἰῆτον	ἰῆτον
Imperfect	S. ἵειν	ἵεις	ἵει*			
	P. ἵεμεν	ἵετε	ἵεσαν			
	D. —	ἵετον	ἵέτην			
Aor. 2.	S. (ἦν)	(ἦς)	(ἦ)	ῶ	ῆς	ῆ
	P. εἵμεν	εἴτε	εἴσαν	ῶμεν	ῆτε	ῶσι
	D. —	εἶτον	εἶτην		ῆτον	ῆτον
Future	ἥσω	ἥσεις	ἥσει			
Aorist	ἥκα	ἥκας	ἥκε			
Perfect	εἶκα	εἶκας	εἶκε			
Pluperf.	(εἶκειν	εἶκεις	εἶκει)			

MIDDLE

ἵεμαι I

Present	ἵεμαι	ἵεσαι	ἵεται	ἰῶμαι	ἰῆ	ἰῆται
Imperf.	ἵεμην	ἵεσο	ἵετο			
Aor. 2.	εἵμην	εἴσο	εἴτο	ῶμαι	ῆ	ῆται
Future	ἥσομαι	ἥσει	ἥσεται			
Aor. 1.	(ἡκάμην)					

PASSIVE

ἵεμαι I

Fut. 1.	ἐθήσομαι			ἐθῶ	ἐθής	ἐθή
Aor. 1.	εἶθην					
Perfect	εἶμαι	εἴσαι	εἴται†	εἰμένος	ῶ	
Pluperf.	εἵμην	εἴσο	εἴτο			

* In comp. ἡφίειν, Opt. ἀφίοιμι, Mid. ἀφιοίμην, 2nd Aor. Mid. προοίμην.

† 3rd pers. plural ἀφείωνται for ἀφείνται in New Test.

VERBS IN -μι.

έ-), like τίθημι.

VOICE.

FINITE			VERB INFINITIVE	
Optative Mood			Imperative Mood	
ιείην	ιείης	ιείη	ἴει	ιέτω
ιείημεν	ιείητε	ιείησαν	ἴετε	ιέντων
	ιειήτων	ιειήτην	ἴετον	ιέτων
εἶην	εἶης	εἶη	ἔει	ἔτω
εἶημεν	εἶητε	εἶησαν	ἔετε	ἔντων
	εἶητων	εἶήτην	ἔετον	ἔτων
ῆσοιμι	ῆσοις	ῆσοι		
			ῆσειν	ῆσων ῆσοντα
			εἰκέναι	εἰκώς εἰκότα

VOICE.

hasten.

ιείμην	ιέιο	ιέιτο	ἴεσο	ιέσθω	ἴεσθαι	ιέμενος -ον
εἶμην	εἶο	εἶτο	οὔ	ἔσθω	ἔσθαι	ἔμενος -ον
ῆσοίμην	ῆσοιο	ῆσοιτο			ῆσεσθαι	ῆσόμενος -ον

VOICE.

am sent.

ἐθήσοίμην (ἐθέλῃν) εἰμένος εἶην	(ἐθῆτι ἐθήτω) εἴσο εἴσθω	ἐθήσεσθαι ἐθῆναι εἴσθαι	ἐθῆσόμενος -ον ἐθείς ἐθέντα εἰμένος -ον
Verbal Adj. ἐτέος* (ἀνετέον one must relax)			

* Or ἐρός.

Obs.—Few of the tenses occur except in compounds.

§ 56. εἰμι I go or I shall go. Stem ι, Lat. i-re.

VERB FINITE						
Indicative Mood			Conjunctive Mood		Optative Mood	Imperative Mood
S.	εἰμι	εἶ	εἰσι	ἴω	{ ἴωμι ἴωτην }	ἴωι
P.	ἴμεν	ἴτε	ἴασι	ἴωμεν	ἴωιεν	ἴωτων
D.	—	ἴον	ἴον	—	ἴωιην	ἴτων
VERB INFINITIVE						
Infinitive				Participle		
ἴέναι				M. ἴών F. ἴούσα N. ἴών		
Verbal Adj. ἴρέον one must go						
Present			Imperfect			
S.	{ ἴεν ἴα }	{ ἴεις ἴεσθα ἴεν }	{ ἴεμεν ἴετε ἴσαν }			
P.	{ ἴμεν ἴτε }	{ ἴετον ἴέτην ἴτην }				
D.	—	{ ἴον ἴον ἴτην }				

§ 57. COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE MOODS OF εἰμί I am, εἰμι I go, ἴημι I send.

Indicative Mood		Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Infinitive	Participle
Pres. εἰμί I am	ἦν	ᾶ	εἴην	ἴσθι	εἶναι	ᾶν
Imp. ἦν						
Pres. εἰμι I go	ἦεν	ἴω	ἴωμι	ἴθι	ἰέναι	ἰών
Imp. ἦεν						
Pres. ἴημι I send		ἴω	ἰείην	ἴει	ἰέναι	ἰείς
Imp. ἴεν						
Aor. 2. ἦν		ᾶ	εἴην	ἔς	εἶναι	εἰς

	VERB FINITE				VERB INFINITE	
	Indicative Mood	Conjunctive Mood	Optative Mood	Imperative Mood	Inf.	Participles
Recent Perfect	S. φημί φῆς φησί P. φαμέν φατέ φασί D. — φατόν φατόν	φῶ φῆς φῆ φῶμεν φῆτε φῶσι — φῆτον φῆτον	φαῖν φαίης φαίη { φαίμεν φαίητε φαίησαν { φαῖμεν φαῖτε φαῖεν — { φαίητον φαίητην φαῖτον φαῖτην	{ φάθι φάτω { φάθι φάτω φάτε φάητων φάτον φάτων	φάναι OR φάσκειν	M. φάς φάντα F. φᾶσα φᾶσαν N. φάν φάν
Imperfect	S. ἔφην { ἔφης { ἔφη ἔφισθα { ἔφισαι P. ἔφαμεν ἔφατε ἔφασαι D. — ἔφατον ἔφᾶτην	(See § 60, obs. 2)				
Future	φήσω		(φήσομαι)		φήσειν	φήσων
Aor. I.	ἔφησα	φήσω	φήσομαι		φήσαι	φήσας

Obs.—The Active Voice has also : 2nd Aor. ἔφην or ἔπον ; Imp. ἔφασκον ; Fut. ἔρῶ ; Perf. εἶφηκα. In the Passive : Perf. εἶφημαι ; 1 Aor. ἐφρήθην, ἐφρέθην ; Fut. ῥηθήσομαι ; 3 Fut. 3 sing. only εἰρήσεται ; Verb. Adj. φατός, φατέος, ῥητέος. In the Middle : Pres. Inf. φάσθαι ; Part. φάμενος ; Imperf. ἐφάμην ; Fut. φήσομαι.

§ 59. MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS ON THE VERBS.

Verbs in -ω.

1. The forms λύσ-εας, etc., in the First Aorist Optative (§ 46) are called *Æolic Aorist*.

2. The Second Person Singular of the Present Middle and Passive in later Attic ended in *η*, as λύη. But this change never took place in βούλει, οἶει, ὄψει.

Many Verbs have a contracted Perfect. Thus, from ἴστημι we have—

Perf. Pl.	ἴσταμεν	Conj.	ἴστω	Partic. N.	ἴστώς
	ἴστατε	Opt.	ἴσταίνην		ἴστώσα
	ἴσῳσι	Imp.	ἴσταθι		ἴστός
Plupf. 3 Pl.	ἴσῳσαν	Infin.	ἴσταναι	Acc.	ἴσῳτα
3. Dual	ἴσῳτην				ἴσῳσαν
					ἴστός

The following are of the same kind :

βαίνω *I go*.

Stem.	Indic.	Conj.	Opt.	Imp.	Infin.	Partic.
*βέβαα	βέβαμεν	βέβω	—	—	βεβάναι	βεβώς

γίνομαι *I am born*

*γέγαα	γέγαμεν	—	—	—	γεγάμεν	γεγώς
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δεῖδω *I fear*

δέδια	δέδιτον	—	—	δέδιθι	δεδιέναι	δεδιώς
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θνήσκω *I die*

*τέθναα	τέθναμεν	—	τεθναίνην	τέθναθι	τεθνάναι	τεθνεώς
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3. ἀνωγα *I command*, makes Imperative ἀνωγε, ἀνωχθι; κέκραγα *I have cried out*, κέκραχθι; from πέποιθα *I believe*, is found πέπεισθι.*

4. The following Verbs, with some others belonging to the First Conjugation, have a Second Aorist as if from a Verb in -μι.

	Conj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
βαίνω <i>I go</i>					
ἔβην	βῶ	βαίην	βῆθι	βῆναι	βάς
γηράσκω <i>I grow old</i>					
ἐγήρᾳν	—	—	—	γηρᾶναι	(γηράς)
διδράσκω <i>I run away</i>					
ἔδρᾳν	δρῶ	δραίην	(δρᾶθι)	δρᾶναι	δράς
κτείνω <i>I kill</i>					
ἔκτᾳν	(κτῶ)	(κταίην)	—	(κτάναι)	κτάς

* Obs. κέκραγα also makes P. κέκραγμεν, κέκραχθε, D. κέκραχθον.

	Conj.	Opt.	Imper.	Infin.	Partic.
τλάω <i>I bear</i>					
ἐτλην	—	τλαίην	τλήθι	τλήναι	τλάς
φθάνω <i>I get before</i>					
ἔφθην	φθῶ	φθαίην	—	φθῆναι	φθάς
ἔχω <i>I have</i>					
ἔσχον	σχῶ	σχοίην	σχές	σχεῖν	σχών
ἀλίσκομαι <i>I am taken</i>					
ἔαλων	ἀλῶ	ἀλοίην	—	ἀλῶναι	ἀλούς
ἦλων					
γινώσκω <i>I know</i>					
ἔγνων	γνῶ	γνοίην	γνῶθι	γνῶναι	γνούς
φύω <i>I produce</i>					
ἔφυν (<i>I was born</i>)	(φύην)	—	φῦναι	φύς	

5. The First Person Plural in poetry is lengthened by inserting *σ*—: as, *λυόμεσθα* for *λυόμεθα*.

6. The Perfect and Pluperfect Passive or Middle in Pure Verbs form their Third Person Plural as in *λύω*; but in Consonant Verbs the Participle with *εἰμί* is used: as, *λελεγμένοι εἰσι* from *λέλεγμαι*, *πεπεισμένοι ἦσαν* from *ἐπεπείσμην*.*

7. *οἶδα I know*, *ἦδεν* or *ἦδη, I knew*, are thus conjugated:

Perf. S. οἶδα	Plup. S. ἦδη	Pl. ἦσμεν	D. ἦστην
οἶσθα	ἦδεν	ἦδμεν	ἦδείην
οἶδε	ἦδησθα	ἦστε	
Pl. ἴσμεν	ἦδεις	ἦδετε	
ἴστε	ἦδειςθα	ἦδεσαν	
ἴσασι	ἦδη	ἦσαν	
D. ἴστον	ἦδεν ἦδει		

The Cognate Moods are thus formed:

Conj. εἰδῶ	Imper. ἴσθι	Partic. εἰδώς
Opt. εἰδείην	Infin. εἰδέναι	

Note.—Imperat. *ἴσθι ἴστω*, Plur. *ἴστε ἴστων*, D. *ἴστον ἴστω*.

Fut. *εἴσομαι*, 2nd Aor. *εἶδον ἴδω ἴδοιμι ἰδέ ἰδεῖν ἰδών*.

8. *εἶπον*, Aor. of *φημί I say*, is thus declined:

Sing. εἶπον	εἶπας	εἶπε	Dual εἰπάτην
Plur. εἶπομεν	(εἶπατε)	εἶπον	
Imper. S. εἰπέ	εἰπάτω	Pl. εἶπατε	Dual εἶπατον
Conj. εἶπω	Opt. εἶποιμι	Imp. εἰπέ	Inf. εἰπεῖν, Part. εἰπών.

* *Obs*.—In Epic Poetry, and sometimes in Attic, we have *-αται -ατο* for *-νται -ντο*: as, *τετρίφεται* for *τέτριβνται*, *πεπλέχεται* for *πέπλεκνται*, *τετάχεται* for *τέταγνται*, *ἐσκευάδεται* for *ἐσκευάδνται*, *κεχωρίδεται* for *κεχώριδνται*, *ἐκωσολάτο* for *ἐκωσώσιντο*.

9. The following Verbs form their Conjunctive and Optative in the Perfect Middle or Passive like the Present :

Perf. μέμνημαι <i>I remember</i>	Perf. κέκλημαι <i>I have been called</i>
Conj. μεμνώμαι	Opt. κεκλήμην -ηο -ητο
Opt. μεμνήμην μεμνῶμην	

Contracted Verbs.

Obs. 1.—The following Verbs contract -άει into ῆ :

ζάω <i>I live</i>	δυσάω <i>I thirst</i>	σμάω <i>I anoint</i>
πεινάω <i>I hunger</i>	κνάω <i>I grate</i>	ψάω <i>I rub</i>
χράομαι <i>I use</i>	χράω <i>I give an answer (as an oracle)</i>	

λούω *I wash*, is contracted in some parts : as, ἔλον for ἔλουε, λούμαι λούται for λούομαι λούεται. So οἶμαι *I think*, for οἶομαι, Imperf. ᾤμην for ᾤόμην.

χρή *it behoves, makes* Conj. χρῆ, Opt. χρεῖη, Infin. χρῆναι, Partic. τὸ χρεών (Indecl.). Its compound, ἀπόχρη *it suffices*, makes Infin. ἀποχρῆν. The Imperf. is χρῆν (for ἐχρῆν).

Obs. 2. Dissyllables in έω have no contraction but εἰ : as, χέω *I pour*, χεῖς, χεῖ, Plur. χέομεν, χεῖτε χέουσι, Dual χεῖτον. Except δέω *I bind*, and its compounds : as, κατέδουν for κατέδεον, ἀναδούμενοι for ἀναδεόμενοι. But Partic. δέων, δέον occur.

§ 60.

Verbs in -μι.

Obs. 1.—Several deponents are conjugated like Verbs in μι : as,

ἄγαμαι <i>I wonder</i>	ἵπταμαι <i>I fly</i>	ἄρνυμαι <i>I get</i>
δύναμαι <i>I am able</i>	κρέμαμαι <i>I hang</i>	καίνυμαι <i>I excite</i>
ἐπίσταμαι <i>I know</i>	ὀνομαί <i>I blame</i>	

Obs. 2.—The following are isolated tenses :

Imperf. ἦν, ἦ *I said, he said* (§ 37), from ἦ-μί.

Pres. κείμει *I lie*, κέισαι, κείνται, Conj. κέωμαι, Opt. κεοίμην, Imperat. κείσο, Infin. κείσθαι, Part. κείμενος.

Pres. ἦμαι *I sit*, Conj. κάθ-ωμαι, Opt. καθοίμην, Imper. κάθησο (κάθου), Infin. καθῆσθαι, Part. καθήμενος.

ἔοικα *I am like*, ἔοικας, ἔοικε, Pl. εἴοκαμεν, εἴογμεν, εἴοκατε, οἴκασι or εἰξᾶσι, D. εἴοκατον, Conj. εἴοικω, Opt. εἴοικοιμι, Infin. οἰκέναι (also Attic poet. εἰκέναι), Part. εἰοικώς, εἰκώς, Pluperf. ᾔκειν.

Obs. 3.—The First Aorists ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, ἦκα are used only in the Indicative Mood, and chiefly in the Singular. The Plural and Dual are usually taken from the Second Aorist. Thus, S. ἔθηκα -ας -ε, P. ἔθεμεν, ἔθετε, ἔθεσαν. D. ἔθετον, ἐθέτην.

§ 61. PECULIARITIES OF THE HOMERIC DIALECT.

1. The Homeric Dialect shortens the long vowel of the Plural and Dual in the Conjunctive: as, *εἶδομεν, εἶδετε* for *εἰδῶμεν, εἰδῆτε*.

2. The Verb has the original personal terminations, especially in the Conjunctive: as, *κτείνωμι* for *κτείνω I may kill*; *-οθα*, as *ἔχεισθα* for *ἔχεις thou hast*; *-σι*, as *ἐθέλησι* for *ἐθέλη he may wish*.

3. The 3rd Dual Imperfect ends in *-τον -σθον*: as, *ἐτεύχετον* *they two made*, for *ἐτευχέτην*. (In Attic *-την* is used in the 2nd Dual for *-τον*.)

4. The Augment is often omitted: as, *λάβε* *he took*, for *ἔλαβε*. *δ, λ, μ, ν, σ* are doubled after the Augment: as, *ἐλλίσσετο* *he beseeched*, *ἔδδευσε* *he feared*, *ἔμμορε* *he obtained a share*.

5. The Infinitive has the older forms *-έμεναι -έμεν* for *-ειν*: as, *πινέμεναι* or *πινέμεν* for *πίνειν to drink*. In Verbs ending in *-αω, -εω*, the preceding vowel is lengthened: as, *πεινήμεναι* for *πεινῆν to be hungry*, *γοήμεναι* for *γοᾶν to groan*.

6. Liquid Verbs often have Future in *-σω*: as, *ἄρσω* for *ἄρῶ I will join*, *κέρσω* for *κερῶ I will shear*. But the *σ* is often omitted in Pure Verbs: as, Fut. *τελέει* *he will accomplish*, for *τελέσει*; Fut. *τανύω* *I shall stretch*, for *τανύσω*. 1. Aor. *ἔχεα* and *ἔχεα* from *χέω I pour*. 1. Aor. *ἔκηα, ἔκεια*, from *καίω burn*.*

7. In Homer some Aorists are found with the vowels *ε* and *ο* instead of *α*: as, *ἴξον* *I came*, *ἴξες*; *ἐβήσето* *he went*; *δύσето* *he set or went down*. This occurs also in the Imperative: as, *βήσето* *go*, for *βήσας*; *οἴσете* *bring ye*; *ἄξете* *lead ye*.

8. The 3rd Plural of Aorists Passive ends in *-εν* for *-ησαν*: as, *ἔβλαβεν* *they were hurt*, for *ἐβλάβησαν*; *ἄγεν* *they were broken*, for *ἔαγησαν*. (See 4.)

9. The Perfect in Homer is chiefly of the form of the 2nd Perfect without *κ*: as, *πεφύᾱσι* *they have been born*, for *πεφύκασι*. In the Participle *ω* is used for *ο*: as, *κεκληγῶτες* *having cried out*, for *κεκληγότες*; *τεθνηῶτα* *dead*, for *τεθνηκότα*.

10. Some Verbs have an Aorist similar in form to a Pluperfect Passive: as, *ἐδέγμην* *I received*, 3. Sing. *δέκτο*, Imper. *δέξο*, Infin. *δέχθαι*. So also *ἐλέγμην* *I lay down*, *ἐπαλτο* *it was shaken*.

11. The 2nd Aorist in Homer often has reduplication: as, *κάμνω* *I labour*, *κέκαμον*; *χάζω* *to make to retire*, *κέχαδον*, Mid. *κεχάδοντο*; *πείθω* *I persuade*, *πέπιθον*; *λαγχάνω* *I get by lot*, *λέλαχον*; *τέρπω* *I delight*, *τεταρπόμεν*; *ἄγω* *I lead*, *ἤγαγον*; *ἀρρίσκω* *I fit*, *ἤραρον*. So the Imperative *κέκλῃθι* *hear thou*.

* In Attic Poetry we find 1. Aor. Part. *κέας*.

12. In Contract Verbs $\bar{a}$ is resolved into $\bar{a}\bar{a}$, or $\bar{a}\bar{a}$: as, $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ *thou seest*, $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ *thou desirest*.

η is used for ϵ : as, $\delta\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\tau\eta\nu$ *they two were accompanying*, $\phi\omicron\rho\eta\nu\alpha\iota$ $\phi\omicron\rho\eta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ for $\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ *to wear*.

In o verbs $\bar{o}$ is resolved into $-ow$ or $-ow$: as, $\delta\rho\acute{o}\omega$ for $\delta\rho\acute{o}\omega$ *I see*, $\delta\rho\acute{o}\omega\sigma\iota$ for $\delta\rho\acute{o}\omega\sigma\iota$ *they do*.

ϵo becomes $\epsilon\nu$: as, $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}$ *become thou*, for $\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\upsilon$.

ϵ becomes $\epsilon\iota$: as, $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$ = $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\omega}$.

$\epsilon\epsilon$ becomes $\epsilon\iota$ or ϵ : as, $\mu\upsilon\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\iota$ $\mu\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\iota$ = $\mu\upsilon\theta\acute{\epsilon}-\epsilon\alpha\iota$.

13. In verbs in μ the Future sometimes retains the Reduplication : as, $\delta\iota\text{-}\delta\acute{o}\omega\omega$ for $\delta\acute{o}\omega\omega$. The 2nd Sing. Imper. of $\iota\sigma\tau\eta\mu\iota$ is generally $\iota\sigma\tau\eta$. The 3rd Plural Impf. and Aor. are generally abbreviated : as,

$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$		$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\delta\omicron\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\iota\delta\omicron\sigma\alpha\nu$
$\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\nu$	$\beta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ = $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\eta\sigma\alpha\nu$		$\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\nu$	= $\acute{\epsilon}\phi\upsilon\sigma\alpha\nu$

14. The following are the chief Homeric forms in the verb $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ *I am* :

Pres. Sing. 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\acute{\iota}$. Plur. 1. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, 3. $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\iota$.

Sub. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omega$, 3. $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\iota\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\eta$ $\eta\sigma\iota$. Plur. 3. $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\sigma\iota$.

Opt. Sing. $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\mu\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota$. Plur. 2. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\tau(\epsilon)$.

Imperat. Sing. 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron$.

Infin. * $\epsilon\mu\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, or $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\mu\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu$.

Part. $\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon\sigma\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$.

Imperf. Sing. 1. $\eta\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$ $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$ $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, 3. $\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$ $\eta\epsilon\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\kappa\epsilon$. Plur. 3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\iota\alpha\tau\omicron$. Dual 3. $\eta\sigma\tau\eta\nu$.

Fut. Sing. 1. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\alpha\iota$, 3. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\alpha\iota$. Plur.

1. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$, 2. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\epsilon$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\iota$.

Inf. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$.

Partic. $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

§ 62.

FORMATION OF TENSES.

The Tenses of Verbs are formed (§ 43), 1. from the Present Stem ; 2. from the True Stem, by adding a syllable commencing with a vowel* ; 3. from the True Stem, by adding a syllable commencing with a consonant.†

Before the Perfect is placed a syllable called the *Reduplication* ; before the Historic Tenses, one called the *Augment*.

§ 63.

PRESENT STEM.

The Present Stem is sometimes the same as the True Stem : as, Present $\acute{\tau}\epsilon\rho\pi-\omega$, Stem $\tau\epsilon\rho\pi$; Present $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma-\omega$, Stem $\lambda\epsilon\gamma$; Present $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$, Stem $\lambda\upsilon$.

* These are called Strong Tenses. † These are called Weak Tenses.

More often it is formed from the True Stem; either

1. By lengthening the vowel: as,

True Stem	Present Stem	
τριβ	τριβ-ω	<i>I rub</i>
φύγ	φεύγ-ω	<i>I flee</i>
πιθ	πείθ-ω	<i>I persuade</i>
τραγ	τρώγ-ω	<i>I eat</i>
κλιν	κλιν-ω	<i>I bend</i>
φῦρ	φῦρ-ω	<i>I stuff</i>

2. By strengthening the characteristic letter: * as,

True Stem	Present Stem	
τύπ	τύπτ-ω	<i>I beat</i>
τεκ	τίκτ-ω	<i>I beget</i>
ἔρετ	ἑρέττ-ω	<i>I row</i>
βαλ	βάλλ-ω	<i>I cast</i>
σπερ	σπείρ-ω	<i>I sow</i>
φαν	φαίν-ω	<i>I show</i>

3. By inserting a letter or syllable: as,

True Stem	Present Stem	
εῦρ	εῦρ-ίσκ-ω	<i>I find.</i>
δεικ	δείκ-νυ-μι	<i>I show</i>
ἄμαρτ	ἄμαρτ-άν-ω	<i>I err</i>
λαβ	λαμβάν-ω	<i>I take</i>

4. By prefixing a syllable (called Reduplication) to the True Stem: as, *πί-πτ-ω I fall*, for *πι-πετ-ω*; *μί-μν-ω I remain*, for *μι-μεν-ω*; *τί-θη-μι I place*, from Stem *θε*; *δί-δω-μι I give*, from Stem *δο*; *τί-στη-μι I set up*, for *σι-στη-μι*, from Stem *στα*.

Obs.—The True Stem of Verbs with a mute characteristic is generally seen in the Second Aorist. If the Verb be from a Liquid Stem, the True Stem appears in the Future.

§ 64.

AUGMENT.

The Historic Tenses in the Indicative Mood have a prefix, which is named the AUGMENT. The Augment is of two kinds:

1. *Syllabic*, which prefixes *ἐ-* to a Stem; 2. *Temporal*, which lengthens a vowel.

Verbs beginning with a Consonant have the Syllabic Augment: as, *τύπτ-ω*, Imperfect *ἔ-τυπτον*: *ρ* is doubled: as, *ῥίπτ-ω I throw*, *ἔρριπτον*. *Βούλομαι*, *δύναμαι*, and *μέλλω* take *ῆ* or *ἐ*.

* This is done: 1. By adding *-τ*. These are truly *Frequentative*. 2. By adding *-ι*, which sometimes coalesces with the preceding consonant, as *βάλλω* = *βαλ-ι-ω*; sometimes is transposed, as *φαίνω* = *φαν-ι-ω*, *σπείρω* = *σπερ-ι-ω*.

Verbs which begin with a vowel have the Temporal Augment not only in the Historic Tenses but also in the Perfect : as,

Stem	Imperfect	Perf. Act.	Perf. Pass.	1. Aor. Pass.
ἀνίτ-ω <i>I finish</i>	ἤνυτον	ἤνυκα	ἤνυσμαι	ἤνύσθην
ἐλπίζ-ω <i>I hope</i>	ἤλπιζον	ἤλπικα	ἤλπισμαι	ἤλπίσθην
ὀρύσσω <i>I dig</i>	ὠρύσσον	ὀρώρυχα	ὀρώρυγμαι	ὠρύχθην
ἰδρύω <i>I fix</i>	ἰδρυνον	ἰδρυκα	ἰδρυμαι	ἰδρύθην
ὑβρίζω <i>I insult</i>	ὑβρίζον	ὑβρικα	ὑβρισμαι	ὑβρίσθην
αἰρέω <i>I take</i>	ἤρουν	ἤρηκα	ἤρημαι	ἤρέθην
αὐξάνω <i>I increase</i>	ἠύξανον	ἠύξηκα	ἠύξημαι	ἠύξήθην
οικοδομέω <i>I build</i>	ᾠκοδόμουν	ᾠκοδόμηκα	ᾠκοδόμημαι	ᾠκοδομήθην

The diphthongs *ει, ευ, ου*, and long vowels, take no Augment.

Verbs compounded of Nouns take the Augment at the beginning : as, *οικοδομέω I am a housebuilder, ᾠκοδόμουν.*

Verbs compounded with Prepositions place the Augment after the Preposition : as, *προσ-βάλλω I lay to, προσ-έ-βαλλον; κατα-βάλλω I lay down, κατ-έ-βαλλον*, but *ἀνοίγω I open, ἤνοιγον; καθεύδω I sleep, ἐκάθευδον; καθίζω I seat, ἐκάθιζον; ἀμφιέννυμι I clothe around, 1. Aor. ἡμφίεσα.*

Obs. 1.—Sometimes *ει* and *ευ* are augmented : as, *εἰκάζω I liken, ἤκαζον; εὐχομαι I pray, ἠύχόμην. ὠθέω I thrust. ὠνέομαι I buy, take ε.* So also *ἀλίσκομαι I am taken, ἐγνυμι I break. Ὀρᾶω I see, has both augments, as Imp. ἑώρων. So ἀνοίγω I open, 1. Aor. ἀνέφεξα; ἀνορθόω I set up again, ἠνέρθουν, ἀνέχομαι I hold up, 2nd Aor. ἠνεσχόμην.* In verbs which begin with *ει, ο* is augmented : as, *ἐορτάζω I keep a feast, ἐώρταζον. So εἶκοι I seem, ἐφκειν.*

Obs. 2.—*περ* is never elided : as, *περιβάλλω I lay round, περι-έ-βαλλον. πρό* is joined to *ε* by crasis : as, *προῦνβαλλον I laid before, for προ-έ-βαλλον.*

Obs. 3.—The following verbs add *ι* instead of Augment : *ἔχω I have, εἶχον; ἔλκω I drag, εἶλκον; ἔρπω I creep, εἶρπον; ἔπομαι I follow, εἰπόμην; ἐστιᾶω I entertain, εἰστίων; ἔδω I permit, εἶων; (ἔω) I seat, 1. Aor. εἶσα; ἐθίζω I accustom, 1. Aor. εἶθισα; ἐργάζομαι I work, εἰργαζόμην; ἐλίσσω I roll, 1. Aor. ἐλίξα. So also εἶλον I took, 2nd Aor. of αἰρέω, from Stem ἐλ-.*

Obs. 4.—*δύς ill*, is augmented regularly unless followed by a short vowel : as, *δυστυχῶ I am unfortunate, ἐδυστύχουν; but δυσπαρεστῆ I displease, δυσπαρέστουν.* A short vowel after *εὖ well* is augmented : as, *εὐεργετῶ I benefit, εὐηργέτουν.* In Attic *εὖ* is augmented : as, *εὐλαβοῦμαι I take heed, ἠύλαβόμην.*

§ 65.

REDUPLICATION.

REDUPLICATION is the sign of the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses in all voices, the Future Perfect Passive, and some 2nd Aorists. It is kept in all Moods and in the Verb Infinite.

a. Reduplication is used in Verbs beginning with a single consonant : as, *τύπτω, Perf. τέτυφα*; or with a mute followed by a liquid : as, *γράφω, Perf. γέγραφα; πνέω I breathe, Perf. πέ-*

πνευκα. Except words beginning with *γν-*, and sometimes *βλ-*, *γλ-*: as, *γνώρίζω I make known*, Perf. *ἐγνώρικα*; *βλαστάνω I sprout*, Perf. *ἐβλάστηκα*.

b. Verbs beginning with *ρ* or with a double consonant drop the first letter of the Reduplication: as, *ρίπτω I throw*, Perf. *ῥῥίφα*; *κτείνω I kill*, Perf. *ἔκτονα*; *ζάω I live*, Perf. *ἔζηκα*. Some in *λ-* have *ει-*: as, *λαμβάνω I take*, Perf. *εἶληφα*; *λαγχάνω I get by lot*, Perf. *εἶληχα*. So *εἶρηκα I have said*, from Stem *ἐρε-*.

Obs.—Some in *πτ-*, *κτ-*, *μν-*, take Reduplication: as, *πέπτωκα I have fallen* (Stem *πτο-*); *κέκτημαι I possess*, from *κτώμαι*; *μέμνημαι I remember* (Stem *μνα-*).

c. If a Verb begins with an *aspirated* consonant it takes the corresponding *hard* consonant: as, *θύω I sacrifice*, Perf. *τέθυκα*.

d. Verbs beginning with a short vowel lengthen the vowel instead of the Reduplication (§ 64): as, *ἀμείβω I change*, Perf. *ἤμειψα*. Some Verbs beginning with long vowels take *ε* for the Reduplication: as, *ώθέω I thrust*, Perf. *ἔωκα*.

e. Some Verbs beginning with a vowel, in addition to the lengthened vowel, take the first two letters of the Stem: as, *δρύττω I dig*, Perf. *δύρουχα*; *ἄγω I lead*, *ἀγρόχα*; *ἐρείδω I strengthen*, *ἐρήρεια*.*

f. In Verbs compounded with Prepositions the Reduplication is placed after the Preposition: as, *ἐκ-λύω*, Perf. *ἐκ-λέ-λυκα*.

§ 66. TENSES FORMED FROM THE PRESENT STEM.

1. The *Imperfect Active* is formed from the Present Stem by adding *-ον* and prefixing the Syllabic Augment: as, *τύπτω*, Imperf. *ἔ-τυπτον*.

2. The *Present Middle and Passive* is formed from the Present Stem by adding *-ομαι*: as, *τύπτω*, Present Middle and Passive *τύπτομαι*.

3. The *Imperfect Middle and Passive* is formed from the Present Stem by adding *-όμεν* and prefixing the Syllabic Augment: as, *τύπτω*, Imperf. Middle and Passive *ἔ-τυπτομένην*.

§ 67. TENSES FORMED FROM THE TRUE STEM BY ADDING A VOWEL TERMINATION (STRONG TENSES).

1. The *Second Perfect Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-α* and prefixing the Reduplication: as, *τύπτω*, True Stem *τυπ*, Second Perfect Active *τέ-τυπ-α*.

* In words of more than three syllables the penult is generally shortened: as, *ἀλήλιφα I have anointed*; *ἀλήλεκα I have ground*.

Obs.—Short Vowels are lengthened or changed: as, κρᾶζω *I cry*, κέκρᾶγα *I strike* (Stem πλᾶγ-), πέπληγα; φαίνω *I show* (Stem φᾶν-), πέφνηα; στρέφω *I turn*, ἔστρεφα; λείπω *I leave* (Stem λιπ-), λέλοιπα; φεύγω *I flee* (Stem φῦγ-), πέφευγα; ἀνοίγω *I open*, ἀνέφωγα (Neut.).

2. The *Second Pluperfect Active* is formed from the *Second Perfect Active* by changing α into ειν and prefixing the Augment: as, τέ-τυπ-α, ἐ-τε-τύπ-ειν.

3. The *Second Aorist Active* is formed from the *True Stem* by adding -ον and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, *True Stem* τυπ-, *Second Aorist Active* ἐ-τυπ-ον.*

4. The *Second Aorist Middle* is formed from the *True Stem* by adding -όμην and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, *True Stem* τυπ-, *Second Aorist Middle* ἐ-τυπ-όμην.

5. The *Second Aorist Passive* is formed from the *True Stem* by adding -ην and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, *True Stem* τυπ-, *Second Aorist Passive* ἐ-τύπ-ην.

6. The *Second Future Passive* is formed from the *Second Aorist Passive* by dropping the Augment and changing -ην into ῆσομαι: as, 2. Aor. Pass. ἐτύπην, 2. Fut. Pass. τυπήσομαι.

§ 68. TENSES FORMED FROM THE TRUE STEM BY ADDING A CONSONANT TERMINATION (WEAK TENSES).

1. The *Future Active* is formed from the *True Stem*, or sometimes from the *Present Stem*, by adding -σω, and in Verbs ending in -ω pure, sometimes lengthening the vowel preceding the -ω: thus,

Present		Stem	Future
λύω	<i>I loose</i>	λυ	λύ-σω
τελέω	<i>I finish</i>	τελε	τελέ-σω
τιμάω	<i>I honour</i>	τιμα	τιμή-σω
τύπτω	<i>I beat</i>	τυπ	τύψω
πλέκω	<i>I fold</i>	πλεκ	πλέξω
πείθω	<i>I persuade</i>	πειθ (Pr. St.)	πείσω
ἵστημι	<i>I set up</i>	στα	στήσω

Liquid Verbs form their futures in ω: as, σπείρω *I sow*, *True stem* σπερ-, *Future* σπερῶ.†

Obs. 1.—Several Verbs omit σ in the Future. Thus, τελέω *I finish*, Fut. τελεῶ; κομίζω *I carry*, Fut. κομιῶ; ἐλαύνω *I drive* (Stem ελα-), Fut. ἐλαῶ.

Obs. 2.—Dental Stems have Fut. in -σω: as, πλάσσω *I form*, Fut. πλάσω; but verbs in -ζω, -σσω, or -ττω, from Guttural Stems, have -ξω: as, τάσσω *I arrange* (Stem ταγ-), Fut. τάξω; οἰμᾶζω *I groan*, Fut. οἰμάξομαι.

* Sometimes the vowel is lengthened: as, ἐ-πλήγ-ην from πλήσσω (stem πлаг-).

† This ω is contracted from -έσω. Thus σπερ-έ-σω becomes σπερ-έ-ω, σπερ-ῶ; ἐλαδ-σω, ἐλαδ-ω, ἐλ-ῶ; κομίσω, κομι-έ-ω, κομι-ῶ.

Obs. 3.—Five Verbs in *-ew*, from stems in *v*, retain *v* in the Future, Perfect, and Aorist: viz.

θέω	<i>I run</i>	Fut. θεύσομαι		
νέω	<i>I swim</i>	Fut. νεύσομαι	Perf. νένευκα	1. Aor. ἐνευσα
πλέω	<i>I sail</i>	Fut. πλεύσομαι	Perf. πέπλευκα	1. Aor. ἐπλευσα
πνέω	<i>I blow</i>	Fut. πνευσούμαι	Perf. πέπνευκα	1. Aor. ἐπνευσα
ρέω	<i>I flow</i>	Fut. ρευσούμαι	Perf. ἐρρήνυκα	

Obs. 4.—Some Verbs aspirate the first Consonant when the aspirate of the Stem is lost in the Fut.: as, τρέφω *I nourish*, θρέψω; τρέχω *I run*, θρέξομαι. So ἔχω *I have*, ἔξω.

2. The *Future Middle* is formed from the Future Active by changing *-ω* into *-ομαι*: as, τύψω, τύψομαι.

The Future Middle of Liquid Verbs ends in *-οῦμαι*.

3. The *Perfect Active* is formed from the True Stem or Present Stem by adding *-κα* or *-ά*; and in Pure Verbs sometimes lengthening the vowel preceding *-ω*, and prefixing the Reduplication.

4. The *Pluperfect Active* is formed from the Perfect Active by changing *-α* into *-ειν* and prefixing the Augment: thus,

Present	Stem	Perfect	Pluperfect
λύω	λυ	λέ-λύ-κα	ἐ-λε-λύ-κειν
φιλέω	φιλε	πε-φίλ-η-κα	ἐ-πε-φίλ-ή-κειν
τύπτω	τυπ	τέ-τυφ-α	ἐ-τε-τύφ-ειν
πλέκω	πλεκ	πέ-πλεχ-α	ἐ-πε-πλέχ-ειν
πείθω	πειθ (Pr. St.)	πέ-πει(θ)-κα	ἐ-πε-πεί-κειν
σπείρω	σπαρ (Alt. St.)	ἐ-σπαρ-κα	ἐ-σπάρ-κειν
ἵστημι	στα	ἐ-στη-κα	εἰ-στή-κειν

5. The *First Aorist Active* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-σα* and prefixing the Augment: as, τύπτω, True Stem τυπ-, First Aorist Active ἐ-τύψα. The vowels are lengthened as in the Future in Pure Verbs.

In Liquid Verbs the vowel of the True Stem is lengthened or changed into a diphthong, and the *σ* is dropped: as,

Present		Pure Stem	Future	First Aorist
φαίν-ω	<i>I show</i>	φᾶν	φᾶν-ῶ	ἔ-φην-α
περαίν-ω	<i>I perform</i>	περᾶν	περᾶν-ῶ	ἐ-πέρᾶν-α
στέλλω	<i>I send</i>	στελ	στελ-ῶ	ἔ-στειλ-α
κρίνω	<i>I judge</i>	κρῖν	κρῖν-ῶ	ἔ-κρῖν-α
ἀμύνω	<i>I defend</i>	ἀμῦν	ἀμῦν-ῶ	ἦ-μῦν-α

Obs.—Three Verbs form their First Aorist in *-κα*, viz.:

δίδωμι	<i>I give</i>	ἐ-δω-κα	ἵημι	<i>I send</i>	ἦ-κα
τί-θημι	<i>I place</i>	ἐ-θη-κα			

φημί *I say* has the First Aorist εἶπα, from Stem ἐπ-; σείω *I move*, 1. Aor. ἔσσευα; χέω *I pour*, 1. Aor. ἔχεα; φέρω *I bear* makes 1. Aor. ἤνεγκα from Stem ἐνεγκ-. Thus from καίω, *I burn*, 1. Aor. Part. κέας.

6. The *First Aorist Middle* is formed from the First Aorist Active by adding *-μην* : as, *ἔτυψα- ἐτυψάμην*.

7. The *Perfect Passive* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-μαι* and prefixing the Reduplication : as, *λύω*, True Stem *λυ-*, Perfect Passive *λέ-λυ-μαι*; or with a lengthened vowel, as *φιλέω*, True Stem *φιλε-*, Perfect Passive *πε-φίλ-η-μαι*. The final consonants of Stems are changed : * thus,

Present	Stem	Perf. Active	Perf. Passive
τύπτω	τυπ	τέ-τυψ-α	τέ-τυμ-μαι
πλέκω	πλεκ	πέ-πλεχ-α	πέ-πλεγ-μαι
πείθω	πειθ (Pres. St.)	πέ-πει(θ)-κα	πέ-πεισ-μαι

Some Pure Verbs make their Perfect Passive in *-σμαι* : as, *τελέω*, *τετέλεσμαι*.

Obs.—*δίδωμι* *I give*, has Perf. Act. *δέδωκα*, Perf. Pass. *δέδομαι*; *πίνω* *I drink*, Perf. Act. *πέπωκα*, Perf. Pass. *πέπομαι*; *ἵστηκα* *I stand*, Perf. Pass. *ἵσταμαι*.

8. The *Pluperfect Passive* is formed from the Perfect Passive by changing *-μαι* into *-μην* and prefixing the Augment : as, *τέτυμμαι*, *ἐτετύμμην*.

9. The *Third Future*, or *Future Perfect*, *Passive* or *Middle*, is formed by adding *-σομαι* to the Stem of the Perfect Passive : as, Perfect *τέτυμμαι*, Stem *τέτυπ-*, Future Perfect *τετύψομαι* (= *τετύπ-σομαι*).

Obs. 1.—In the Active Voice the Future Perfect is formed by the Future of *εἶμι* to *be* with the Perfect Participle : as, *τετυφώς ἔσομαι* *I shall have beaten*, Lat. *verberavero*.

Obs. 2.—*ἵστημι* *I set up*, and *θνήσκω* *I die*, have a Future Perfect of Active and Middle Form : as, *ἑστήξω* or *ἑστήξομαι* *I shall have stood*; *τεθνήξω* or *τεθνήξομαι* *I shall have been dead*.

10. The *First Aorist Passive* is formed from the True Stem by adding *-θην* and prefixing the Augment : as, *λύω*, True Stem *λυ-*, First Aorist Passive *ἐ-λύ-θην*.

Obs. 1.—Before *-θην*, vowels are lengthened as in the Future, First Aorist Active, and Perfect Active and Passive : as, *φιλέω*, True Stem *φιλε-*, First Aorist Passive *ἐ-φίλ-η-θην*. Sometimes *σ* is inserted : as, *τελέω*, First Aorist Passive *ἐτελέεσθην*, *παύω*, First Aorist Passive *ἐπαύεσθην* and *ἐπαύθην*.

Obs. 2.—The consonant preceding *-θην* is aspirated if a Labial or Guttural, as *ἐ-τρίφ-θην* (= *ἐ-τρίβ-θην*), *ἐ-πλέχ-θην* (= *ἐ-πλέκ-θην*); if a Dental it becomes *σ* : as, *ἐ-πείσ-θην* (= *ἐ-πείθ-θην*).

11. The *First Future Passive* is formed from the First Aorist Passive by changing *-θην* into *-θήσομαι* and dropping the Augment : as, *ἐτύφθην*, *τυφθήσομαι*.

* P-sounds before *-μαι* are changed into *μ*; K-sounds into *γ*; T-sounds into *σ*.

VERBAL NOUNS.

§ 69. I. *Substantives derived from Verbs* are of three kinds :

1. Those ending in *-της, -τηρ, -τωρ, -τρος, -εως, -ας, -ης*, and *-ος*, Feminines in *-ις, -τις, -τρις, -τρια, -τεια*, signifying the *agent* : as,

Verb	Substantive		Feminine
From προδίδωμι	προδότης	a traitor	προδότις
κρίνω	κριτής	a judge	
αἰλέω	αἰλήτης	a flute-player	αἰλητρίς
σώζω	σωτήρ	a saviour	σώτεια
ἰάομαι	ιατρός	a physician	
ῥέω (Stem)	ρήτωρ	an orator	
γράφω	γραφεὺς	a painter	
θηράω	ὄρνιθοθήρας	a birdcatcher	
πωλέω	ἄρτοπώλης	a baker	ἄρτόπωλις
αἰίδω	αἰδός	a singer	

2. Those ending in *-σις, -σία, -σα, -τις* and *-της*, signifying the *doing of an act* : as,

Verb	Substantive	
From κρίνω	κρίσις	a judging
δοκιμάζω	δοκιμασία	a scrutiny
δοκέω	δόκησις, δόξα	a thinking
φημί	φάτις	a speaking
ὀρχέομαι	ὀρχηστὺς	a dancing

3. Those signifying the *act done*, ending in *-μα, -μή* and *-μός* : as,

Verb	Substantive	
From πράσσω	πρᾶγ-μα	a deed
γράφω	γράμ-μα	a letter
	γραμ-μή	a line drawn
διώκω	διωγ-μός	a pursuit
κρίνω	κρί-μα	a judgment

Nouns in *-μός* also designate the *doing of an act* : as, *σεισ-μός* a shaking or earthquake.

Obs.—The derivation of these Substantives is doubtful ; but they may perhaps be best derived from the Pure Stem of their Verbs. Many other Substantives of various terminations may be derived from the Stem of Verbs, but their meaning has become more general, and therefore they are not classed here under Verbals.

II. *Adjectives derived from Verbs.*—Verbal Adjectives end in *-ρός* and *-τέος*.

Verbals in *-ρός*, 1. answer to the Latin Passive Participle in

-tus: as, ποιητός *made*, γραπτός *written*, Lat. *scriptus*; 2. answer to Latin Verbals in -bilis: as, φιλητός *loveable*, Lat. *amabilis*.

Verbals in -τέος answer to the Latin Gerundive in -ndus, and have the sense of *duty* or *necessity*: as, φιλητέος ὁ ἀνὴρ *the man is to be loved*, φιλητέον ἐστί τὸν ἀνδρα *we must love the man*.

These Verbal Adjectives are connected with the Stem of the First Aorist Passive: * as,

	1. Aor. Pass.	Verbal Adjectives.	
From λύω	ἐ-λύθ-ην	λυτ-ός	λυτ-έος
φιλέω	ἐ-φιλ-ή-θην	φιλ-η-τός	φιλ-η-τέος
τρίβω	ἐ-τρίφ-θην	τριπ-τός	τριπ-τέος
πλέκω	ἐ-πλέχ-θην	πλεκ-τός	πλεκ-τέος
πείθω	ἐ-πείσ-θην	πεισ-τός	πεισ-τέος
κρίνω	ἐ-κρί-θην	κρι-τός	κριτ-έος
ἵστημι	ἐ-στά-θην	στα-τός	στατ-έος

§ 70.

VERBS IN -μι.

I. The Present Stem is formed from the True Stem:

1. By prefixing the Reduplication (§ 63, 4) and adding the syllable -μι: as, τί-θη-μι *I place*, Stem θε-.† This is called *Proper Reduplication*. Some have no Reduplication: as, φημί *I say*, Stem φα-; εἰμί *I am*, Stem ἐσ-.

2. By prefixing ἰ, the initial consonant being dropped: as, ἰ-σθη-μι *I set up*, Stem στα-; ἰ-πτα-μαι *I fly*, Stem πτα-; ἰ-η-μι *I send*, Stem ἐ-.

3. By adding to the Stem the syllable νυ before the termination -μι, without the Reduplication: as, ἀγ-νυ-μι *I break*, Stem ἀγ-; δείκ-νυ-μι *I show*, Stem δεικ-.

Obs.—If a vowel precedes, ν is generally doubled, as from Stem σβε- σβέννυμι *I quench*, Stem κερα- κεράννυμι *I mix*. In ὀμνυμι *I swear*, the ο of the Stem ὀμο- is omitted, in ὀλλύμι the ε of the Stem ὀλε-. Short ο becomes ω: as, ζώννυμι *I gird*, from Stem ζο-.

2. The Imperfect is formed from the Present Stem by changing -μι into -ην and prefixing the Augment: as, τί-θη-μι, ἐ-τί-θην.

3. The Second Aorist is formed from the True Stem by adding -ην and prefixing the Augment: as, τί-θη-μι, Stem θε-, Second Aorist ἔ-θ-ην.

The other tenses of Verbs in -μι are formed like those of Verbs in -ω.

* These Verbals are not all found; but are given as examples of the formation.

† From the Stems πλα- πρα- are formed πί-μ-πλημι *I fill*, πί-μ-πρημι *I burn*; and from δνα- comes δνί-νῃ-μι *I benefit*.

§ 71.

DERIVED VERBS.

1. Frequentative Verbs, expressing repeated action, end in -άζω, -ίζω, -ύζω: as, στενάζω *I groan constantly*, from στένω; ὠθίζω *I am always pushing*, from ὠθέω; ἐρπύζω *I am always creeping*, from ἐρπω. Sometimes in -έω, -άω: as, φερέω, from φέρω *I carry*; στρωφάω, from στρέφω *I turn*.

2. Inceptive Verbs, expressing the beginning of an action, end in -σκω: as, ἡβάσκω *I begin to grow young*, from ἡβάω; μεθύσκω *I begin to be drunken*, from μεθύω.

3. Desiderative Verbs, expressing a desire, end in -σείω, -σιάω, -ιάω: as, γελασείω *I want to laugh*, from γελάω; κλανσιάω *I want to weep*, from κλαίω; στρατηγιάω *I wish to be a general*, from στρατηγέω; θανατιάω *I wish to die*, from θάνατος.

4. There are many Verbs derived from Nouns, which signify the carrying into action of the quality expressed by the Noun: as, ἀληθεύω *I tell the truth*, from ἀληθής; Ἑλληνίζω *I speak Greek*, from Ἑλλην; πολεμώω *I make hostile*, πολεμίζω *I make war*, πολεμέω *I am at war with*, from πόλεμος; ὠχριάω *I am pale*, from ὠχρία *pale*; λευκαίνω *I make white*, from λευκός.

§ 72.

VERBS WITH VARIETIES OF MEANING.

1. Many Verbs Active have a Future Middle with Active meaning. The following are some of the most frequent:

ἀκούω	<i>I hear</i>	ἀκούσομαι
ἁμαρτάνω	<i>I sin</i>	ἁμαρτήσομαι
βαίνω	<i>I go</i>	βήσομαι
βιώω	<i>I live</i>	βιώσομαι
βοάω	<i>I cry out</i>	βοήσομαι
γελάω	<i>I laugh</i>	γελάσομαι
γηράω	<i>I am old</i>	γηράσομαι
γιγνώσκω	<i>I know</i>	γνώσομαι
δαρθάνω	<i>I sleep</i>	δартήσομαι
διδράσκω	<i>I run away</i>	δράσομαι
θαυμάζω	<i>I wonder</i>	θαυμάσομαι
θηράω	<i>I hunt</i>	θηράσομαι
θνήσκω	<i>I die</i>	θανοῦμαι
κάμνω	<i>I am weary</i>	καμοῦμαι
κλαίω	<i>I weep</i>	κλαύσομαι -οῦμαι
λαγχάνω	<i>I obtain by lot</i>	λήξομαι
λαμβάνω	<i>I take</i>	λήψομαι
μανθάνω	<i>I learn</i>	μαθήσομαι
ὀμνυμι	<i>I swear</i>	ὀμοῦμαι
πάσχω	<i>I suffer</i>	πίεσομαι
πίνω	<i>I drink</i>	πίομαι

πίπτω	<i>I fall</i>	πεσοῦμαι
πλέω	<i>I sail</i>	πλεύσομαι -οῦμαι
σιγάω	<i>I am silent</i>	σιγήσομαι
τρέχω	<i>I run</i>	δραμοῦμαι
τυγχάνω	<i>I hit the mark</i>	τεύξομαι
φεύγω	<i>I flee</i>	φεύξομαι -οῦμαι
φθάνω	<i>I am beforehand</i>	φθήσομαι

2. *Passive Deponents*, which have an Aorist of the Passive form, with Intransitive meaning: as,

βούλομαι	<i>I wish</i>	ἐβουλήθην
δύναμαι	<i>I am able</i>	ἐδυνήθην
ἐπίσταμαι	<i>I understand</i>	ἠπίσθηθην
εὐλαβέομαι	<i>I am careful</i>	εὐλαβήθην

Some Deponents have a Passive sense in their Aorists: as, δέχομαι *I receive*, ἐδέχθην *I was received*, ἰάομαι *I heal*, ἰάθην *I was healed*.

3. Verbs which use the Future Middle in a Passive sense: as,

ἀλίσκομαι	<i>I am taken</i>	ἀλώσομαι	<i>I shall be taken</i>
ἄρχω	<i>I rule</i>	ἄρξομαι	<i>I shall be ruled</i>
δηλώω	<i>I show</i>	δηλώσομαι	<i>I shall be shown</i>
ἕω	<i>I allow</i>	ἑάσομαι	<i>I shall be allowed</i>
καλέω	<i>I call</i>	καλοῦμαι	<i>I shall be called</i>
		(also κεκληήσομαι, seldom κληθήσομαι)	
λέγω	<i>I speak</i>	λέξομαι	<i>I shall be spoken of</i>
τιμάω	<i>I honour</i>	τιμήσομαι	<i>I shall be honoured</i>

4. Transitive Verbs with a Second Perfect Intransitive or Passive: as,

ἄγνυμι	<i>I break</i>	ἔαγα	<i>I am broken</i>
ἀνοίγω	<i>I open</i>	ἀνέωγα	<i>I am opened</i>
ἐγείρω	<i>I waken</i>	ἐγρήγορα	<i>I am wakened</i>
ὀλλυμι	<i>I destroy</i>	ὄλωλα	<i>I am undone</i>
πείθω	<i>I persuade</i>	πέποιθα	<i>I am persuaded</i>
πράσσω	<i>I do</i>	πέπραγα	<i>I have fared</i>
ρήγνυμι	<i>I burst</i>	ἔρρηγα	<i>I am burst open</i>
φαίνω	<i>I show</i>	πέφηνα	<i>I appear</i>

5. Transitive Verbs with a Second Aorist Intransitive or Passive: as,

δύω	<i>I put into</i>	ἔδυν	<i>I went into</i>
ἐρείπω	<i>I dash down</i>	ἤριπον	<i>I fell</i>
ἵστημι	<i>I set up</i>	ἕστην	<i>I stood</i>
σβέννυμι	<i>I extinguish</i>	ἔσβην	<i>I was extinguished</i>
φύω	<i>I produce</i>	ἔφυν	<i>I was born</i>

These Verbs generally have the same sense in the Perfect as in the Second Aorist.

6. Deponent Middle Verbs with a Perfect of Passive form, with both Active and Passive meaning: as, ἐργάζομαι *I do*, Perfect ἐῖργασμαι *I have done* and *I have been done*.

7. Some Intransitive Verbs have a Transitive Future and First Aorist: as, βαίνω *I go*, Future βήσω *I shall make to go*, First Aorist ἔβησα *I made to go*.

8. Sometimes the Perfect has a Present sense: as, οἶδα *I know*, ἀνωγα *I command*, ζοικα *I seem*; or the Present a Perfect sense: as, ἤκω *I am come*, οἶχομαι *I am gone*.

§ 73. VERBS WITH VARIETIES OF FORM.

Defective Verbs which supply some of their tenses from other Stems. The following are the most important:

Present

αἰρέω *I take*

Stem	Future	Perf. Active	Aorist	Perf. Pass.	1. Aor. Pass.
αἶρε	αἰρή-σω	ἤρηνκα	—	ἤρηνμαι	ἤρέθην
ἔλ	—	—	ἔλινον	—	—

ἔρχομαι *I come*

ἔλευθ	ἐλεύσομαι	ἐλήλυθα	ἦλθον	—	—
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ἐσθίω *I eat*

ἔδ	ἔδομαι	ἐδήδοκα	—	ἐδήδεσμαι	ἠδέεσθην
φαγ	—	—	ἔφαγον	—	—

ἔχω *I have*

—	ἔξω	—	—	—	—
σχε	σχήσω	ἔσχηκα	ἔσχον	ἔσχημαι	ἔσχέθην

ὁράω *I see*

ὄρα	—	έώρακα	—	έώραμαι	—
ὄπ	ὀψομαι	ὀπωπα	—	ὤμμαι	ὠφθην
ιδ	—	—	εἶδον *	—	—

τρέχω *I run*

τρεχ	θρέξομαι †	—	ἔθρεξα †	—	—
δραμ	δραμοῦμαι	δεδράμηκα	ἔδραμον	—	—

φέρω *I bear*

οἰ	οἶσω	—	—	—	} οἰσθήσομαι 1. Fut. Pass
ένεκ	—	ένήνοχα	ήνεγκα	ένήνεγμαἰ	
					ήνέχθην

* Conj. ἴδω, Opt. ἴδοιμι, Imp. ἰδέ, Inf. ἰδεῖν, Part. ἰδών

† These forms occur but rarely.

Present

φημί I say

Stem	Future	Perf. Active	Aorist	Perf. Pass.	1. Aor. Pass.
φα	φήσω	—	ἔφην	—	—
ἐπ	—	—	{ εἶπα } { εἶπον }	—	—
ἐρε	ἐρῶ	εἶρηκα	—	εἶρημαι	ἐρρήθην

§ 74. Anomalous Verbs are those which form their tenses either from various Stems or from a Stem changed from their True Stem by the addition of various letters or syllables. The following is a list of the most common Verbs of this class :

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
ἄγνυμι <i>break</i>	ἄξω	ἔαγα (Pass.)	ἔαξα
ἄγω <i>lead</i>	ἄξω	ἦχα † ἀγήοχα	ἤγαγον
αἰσθάνομαι <i>perceive</i>	αἰσθήσομαι	ἤσθημαι	ἤσθόμην
ἀκούω <i>hear</i>	ἀκούσομαι	ἀκήκοα	ἤκουσα
ἀλίσκομαι <i>am taken</i>	ἀλώσομαι	ἐάλωκα	ἐάλων
ἄλλομαι <i>leap</i>	ἀλοῦμαι	—	ἤλάμην
ἁμαρτάνω <i>err</i>	ἁμαρτήσομαι	ἡμάρτηκα	ἡμαρτον
ἀναλίσκω <i>expend</i>	ἀνᾶλώσω	ἀνάλωκα	ἀνάλωσα
ἀνοίγω <i>open</i>	ἀνοίξω	ἀνέψαχα	ἀνέψαξα
ἄρεσκα <i>please</i>	ἄρέσω	—	ἤρεσα
αὖξω αὐξάνω <i>increase</i>	αὐξήσω	ἠὔξηκα	ἠὔξησα
ἄχθομαι <i>am vexed</i>	{ ἄχθέσομαι } { ἄχθεσθήσομαι }	—	ἤχθέσθην
βαίνω <i>go</i>	βήσομαι	βέβηκα	ἔβην
βάλλω <i>cast</i>	βαλῶ	βέβληκα	ἔβαλον
βλαστάνω <i>sprout</i>	* βλαστήσω	ἐβλάστηκα	ἔβλαστο
* βλώσκω <i>go</i>	μολοῦμαι	* μέμβλωκα	ἔμολον
βούλομαι <i>wish</i>	βουλήσομαι	βεβούλημαι	ἐβουλήθην
γαμέω <i>marry</i>	γαμῶ	γεγάμηκα	ἐγημα
γίγνομαι <i>become</i>	γενήσομαι	{ γέγονα } { γεγέννημαι }	ἐγενόμην
γιγνώσκω <i>know</i>	γνώσομαι	ἔγνωκα (οἶδα)	ἔγνων
δάκνω <i>bite</i>	δήξομαι	(δέδηγμαι Poet.)	ἔδακον
δείδω <i>fear</i>	* δείσω	{ δέδοικα } { δέδια }	ἔδεισα
δέω (δίδημι) <i>bind</i>	δήσω	* δέδεκα, δέδηκα	ἔδησα
δέω <i>want</i>	δεήσω	δεδέηκα	ἔδέησα
διδάσκω <i>teach</i>	διδάξω	δεδίδαχα	ἔδίδαξα
† διδράσκω <i>run away</i>	δράσομαι	δεδρᾶκα	ἔδραν -ασα
δοκέω <i>seem</i>	δόξω	δέδογμαi	ἔδοξα
δύναμαι <i>am able</i>	δυνήσομαι	δεδύνημαι	ἐδυνήθην

* These forms occur but rarely.

† Only in compounds.

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
ἐγείρω <i>waken</i>	ἐγερῶ	ἐγρήγορα (neut.)	ἤγειρα
ἐθέλω, θέλω <i>will</i>	ἐθελήσω	ἠθέληκα	ἠθέλησα
ἐλαύνω <i>drive</i>	ἐλῶ †	ἐλήλακα	ἤλασα
ἐπίσταμαι <i>know</i>	ἐπιστήσομαι	—	ἠπιστήθην
ἔπομαι <i>follow</i>	ἔσομαι	—	ἐσπόμην
εὐρίσκω <i>find</i>	εὐρήσω	εὐρηκα	εὕρον
ἔψω <i>cook</i>	ἐψήσω	*ἤψημαι	ἤψησα
θάλλω <i>bloom</i>	*θαλλήσω	τέθηλα	*ἔθαλον
θέω <i>run</i>	θεύσομαι	—	—
θιγγάνω <i>touch</i>	*θίξομαι	—	ἔθιγον
θνήσκω <i>die</i>	† θανοῦμαι	τέθνηκα	† ἔθανον
θρώσκω <i>leap</i>	θοροῦμαι	(τέθορα)	ἔθορον
ἱκνέομαι <i>come</i>	ἵξομαι	ἵγμαι	ἰκόμην
καίω <i>burn</i>	καύσω	‡ κέκαυκα	ἔκαυσα
καλέω — ὦ <i>call</i>	καλέσω	κέκληκα	ἐκάλεσα
κάμνω <i>am weary</i>	καμοῦμαι	κέκμηκα	ἔκαμον
σκέλομαι <i>exhort</i>	κελήσομαι (Hom.)	—	ἐκεκλόμην
κλάζω <i>sound</i>	{ κλάγξω § κεκλάγξομαι § }	κέκλαγγα	ἔκλαγξα § ἔκλαγον §
κλαίω <i>weep</i>	{ κλαύσομαι κλανσοῦμαι }	{ κέκλανμαι (Pass.) and Mid. }	{ ἔκλαυσα ἔκραγον ‡ }
κράζω <i>cry out</i>	κεκράξομαι	κέκρᾱγα	ἔκραγον ‡
λαγχάνω <i>gain by lot</i>	* λήξομαι	{ εἴληχα λέλογχα }	ἔλαχον
λαμβάνω <i>take</i>	λήψομαι	εἴληφα	ἔλαβον
λανθάνω, λήθω <i>lie hid</i>	λήσω	λέληθα	ἔλαθον
λανθάνομαι <i>forget</i>	λήσομαι	λέλησμαι	ἐλαθόμην
μανθάνω <i>learn</i>	μαθήσομαι	μεμάθηκα	ἔμαθον
μάχομαι <i>fight</i>	μαχοῦμαι	μεμάχημαι	ἐμαχεσάμην
μέλλω <i>am about</i>	μελλήσω	—	ἐμέλλησα
μέλω <i>am a care</i>	μελήσω	§ μέμηλα	ἐμέλησα
μένω <i>remain</i>	μενῶ	μεμένηκα	ἔμεινα
μνησκόω <i>remind</i>	μνήσω	—	ἐμνησα
μνησκόομαι <i>re- member</i>	{ § μνήσομαι ‡ μεμνήσομαι ¶ }	μέμνημαι	§ ἐμνησάμην
ὀίω <i>smell</i>	ὀξήσω	§ ὀδῶδα	§ ὠξήσα
οἶομαι <i>think</i>	οἰήσομαι	—	ὤήτην
οἶχομαι <i>am gone</i>	οἰχήσομαι	{ οἶχωκα § ὤχωκα § }	—
ὀλλυμι <i>destroy</i>	ὀλῶ	{ ὀλώλεκα ὀλῶλα (neut.) }	§ ὠλεσα

† Decline, Sing. ἐλῶ, ἐλᾶς, ἐλᾶ; Plur. ἐλῶμεν, ἐλᾶτε, ἐλῶσι; Dual, ἐλᾶτον.

‡ Compounds only used in prose.

§ Poet. only.

|| Generally only impersonal.

¶ μνησθήσομαι *I will mention*.

Present	Future	Perfect	Aorist
ὄμνυμι <i>vow</i>	ὀμῶμαι	ὀμώμοκα	ὤμοσα
ὀνίνημι <i>assist</i>	ὀνήσω	—	ὤνησα†
ξόρνυμι <i>rouse</i>	ὄρσω	ὄρωρα (neut.)	{ ὤρσα ὤρορον ὤφειλῃσα ὤφελον
ὀφείλω <i>owe</i>	ὀφειλήσω	ὤφειλῃκα	{ ὤφλησα ὤφλον
ὀφλισκάνω <i>incur</i>	ὀφλήσω	ὤφληκα	{ ὤφλησα ὤφλον
πάσχω <i>suffer</i>	πείσομαι	πέπονθα	ἐπαθον
πίμπρῃμι <i>blow, burn</i>	πρήσω	πέπρημαι (Pass.)	ἐπρησα
πίνω <i>drink</i>	πίομαι	πέπωκα	ἐπίον
πιπράσκω <i>sell</i>	ἀποδώσομαι	πέπρᾱκα	ἀπεδόμην
πίπτω <i>fall</i>	πεσοῦμαι	πέπτωκα	ἐπεσον
πλέω <i>sail</i>	πλεύσομαι (—οῦμαι)	πέπλευκα	ἐπλευσα
πνέω <i>breathe</i>	*πνεύσομαι (—οῦμαι)	πέπνευκα	ἐπνευσα
πυνθάνομαι <i>inquire</i>	πεύσομαι	πέπυσμαι	ἐπυνθόμην
ρέω <i>flow</i>	ρεύσομαι (—οῦμαι)	ἐῤῥύηκα	ἐῤῥύην
ῥήγνυμι <i>burst</i>	ῥήξω	ἔῤῥωγα (neut.)	ἔῤῥηξα
σβέννυμι <i>quench</i>	σβέσω	ἔσβηκα	{ ἔσβην (neut.) ἔσβεσα §
σπένδω <i>pour out</i>	σπείσω	ἔσπεισμαι (Pass.)	ἔσπεισα
τέμνω <i>cut</i>	τεμῶ	τέτμηκα	ἔτεμον
τίκτω <i>bear</i>	τέξω, τέξομαι	τέτοκα	ἔτεκον
τιτρώσκω <i>wound</i>	τρώσω	τέτρωμαι	ἔτρωσα
τυγχάνω <i>obtain</i>	τεύξομαι	τετύχηκα	{ ἐτύχησα Ep. ἔτυχον
ὑπισχνέομαι <i>promise</i>	ὑποσχίσομαι	ὑπέσχημαι	ὑπέσχόμην
φθάνω <i>anticipate</i>	{ φθάσω φθήσομαι }	*ἐφθᾱκα	{ ἐφθᾱσα ἐφθην
χαίρω <i>rejoice</i>	χαίρήσω	κεχάρηκα (—ημαι)	ἐχάρην
χανδάνω § <i>contain</i>	χείσομαι	κέχανδα	ἐχадον
χάσκω <i>gape</i>	χανοῦμαι	κέχηνα	ἐχανον
χέω <i>pour</i>	χέω	κέχυκα	ἐχεα
ὠθέω — ὠ <i>thrust</i>	{ ὠθήσω ὠσω }	ἔωκα	ἔωσα
ὠνέομαι <i>buy</i>	ὠνήσομαι	ἐώνημαι	ἐπριάμην

† 2nd Aor. Middle ὠνέμην. Opt. ὠνάμην. § Poet. only.

PARTICLES.

ADVERBS.

§ 75. Adverbs are derived from Nouns Substantive and Adjective. They frequently answer to some existing case of the Noun, and often the Neuter Accusative, Plural or Singular, is used as an Adverb: thus,

1. Dative Case: *ἰδίᾳ* *privately*, *κοινῇ* *in common*, *πεζῇ* *on foot*, *σπουδῇ* *with zeal*, *αὐτόθι* *on the spot*.

2. Accusative Case: *ἀρχὴν* *at the beginning*, *δωρεάν* *as a gift*, *πέραν* *on the further side*, *καλόν* *fairly*, *βραχέα* *briefly*, *οἰκονδε* *homewards*, *χάριν* *for the sake of*, *σφόδρα* *excessively*, *τάχα* *perhaps*, *μάλα* *much*, *τέλος* *at last*.

3. Adverbs in *-ως* (derived from the Genitive Case): *as*, *σοφῶς* *wisely*, *χαριέντως* *gracefully*, *εὐδαιμόνως* *happily*. Many of these Adverbs drop the final *-ς*: *as*, *ἄφνω* *suddenly*, *ἄνω* *upwards*, *κάτω* *downwards* (comp. § 35, Obs. 2). These Adverbs in *-ως* are often formed from Participles: *as*, *τεταγμένως* *in an orderly manner*, *ἀνειμένως* *carelessly*, *πρεπόντως* *becomingly*, *εἰκότως* *probably*.

4. Adverbs in *-δα*, *-δον*, *-δην*, *-τι*, *-τει*: *as*, *κρύβδα*, *κρύβδην*, *secretly*, *ἀναφανδόν* *openly*, *Ἑλληνιστί* *in a Greek manner*, *ἄμαχεί* *without fighting*, *ἀνατεί* *with impunity*.

Obs. 1.—Adverbs formed from Adjectives of the comparative degree take the form of the Neuter Accusative Singular: *as*, *σοφώτερον* *more wisely*. If from Adjectives of the superlative degree, of the Neuter Accusative Plural: *as*, *σοφώτατα* *most wisely*.

Obs. 2.—Some Adverbs are primary words: *as*, *νῦν* *now*, *οὐ* *not*.

Adverbs, with regard to their meaning, are divided into—

1. Adverbs of *manner*, answering to the question *how?* *as*, *καιρίως* *seasonably*, *καλῶς* *well*.

2. Adverbs of *place*, answering to the questions *where?* *whither?* *whence?* *as*, *οἰκοθι*, *οἶκοι* *at home*, *οἰκοθεν* *from home*, *οἰκονδε* *homewards*.

3. Adverbs of *time*, answering to the question *when?* *as*, *πρίν* *before*, *τότε* *then*, *πολλάκις* *oftentimes*, *ἐπτάκις* *seven times*.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 76. The following Prepositions take *one* case only:

1. The *Accusative*: *εἰς* *into*, *ὡς* *to*.

2. The *Genitive*: *ἀντί* *against*, *ἀπό* *from*, *ἐκ*, *ἐξ* *out of*, *πρό* *before*.

3. The *Dative*: *ἐν* *in*, *σύν*, *ξύν* *with*.

The following take *two* cases :

1. *Accusative* and *Genitive* : διά *through*, κατά *down*, μετά *with*, after, ὑπέρ *over*.

2. *Accusative* and *Dative* : ἀνά *upon*.

The following take *Accusative*, *Genitive*, and *Dative* : ἀμφί *about*, ἐπί *upon*, παρά *beside*, περί *around*, πρὸς *to, from, near*, ὑπό *under*.

• *Obs. 1.*—The following *Adverbs* are sometimes used with the *Genitive* case like *Prepositions* : ἀνευ *without*, ἄχρι, μέχρι *until*, μεταξύ *between*, ἔνεκα *on account of*, δίκην *like*, χάριν *for the sake of*.

Obs. 2.—All the *Prepositions* may be compounded with *Verbs* : as, βαίνω *I go*, ἀναβαίνω *I go up*, ἀποβαίνω *I go away*, περιβαίνω *I go round*, προσβαίνω *I go to*.

INSEPARABLE PARTICLES.

§ 77. *Inseparable Particles* prefixed to other words are, ἀρι-, ἐρι-, δα-, ζα-, with intensitive meaning : as, ἀρίδακρυς *very sorrowful*, ἐρίβρομος *very roaring*, δάσκιος *very shady*, ζάκοτος *very angry*. Also the prefix ἀ *privative*, ἀ (for ἄμα) ἀνα, νη *negative*, εὖ *well*, δυν *ill*, ἡμι *half* : as, ἀθεος *godless*, ἀτάλαντος *of equal weight*, ἀνήμερος *wild*, νήνεμος *calm*, εὐελπὶς *sanguine*, δυσειδής *ill-looking*, ἡμιτάλαντον *half a talent*.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 78. *Conjunctions* are either *coordinate*, which join sentences alike in mood ; or *subordinate*, which join sentences, one of which depends on the other, differing generally in mood :

1. *Coordinate* : as, καί *and*, both ; τε *and*, both ; δέ *and*, but ; οὔτε, μήτε, οὐδέ, μηδέ *neither, nor* ; ἢ *or* ; εἴτε *whether* ; ἀλλά *yet, but* ; αὐτάρ *yet* ; καίτοι *and yet* ; μέντοι *however* ; ὁμως *nevertheless* ; ὡς *as, when* ; ὥσπερ *as* ; γάρ *for* ; ἄρα *therefore* ; οὖν *therefore* ; νῦν *now, therefore* ; τοίνυν, τοιγάρ *therefore*.

2. *Subordinate* : as, ὅτε, ἐπεὶ *when*, ἕως, ἕστε *until*, πρὶν *before that*, ὅτι *that*, ὡς *that*, ὥστε *so that*, ἵνα, ὅπως, ὡς *in order that*, μή *that not*, εἰ, ἐάν, ἂν, ἤν *if*.

EMPHATIC PARTICLES.

§ 79. Some *Conjunctions* are used to give emphasis to words : as, γε *at least*, γοῦν (=γε οὖν) *at least*, περ *very much so*, δὴ sometimes like ἤδη *now*, sometimes *exactly*, δήνα, δήπου *certainly*, ἦ truly, ἦ μὲν *verily and indeed*, ἦ που, ἦτοι *surely*, ναί *yea*, νή truly, μά *truly*.

Obs.—Ἡ μὲν is the usual form of oaths : νὴ Δία *yes, by Zeus*, μὰ Δία *no, by Zeus*.

INTERJECTIONS.

§ 80. The common Interjections are : ᾠ, αἶα, φεῦ, οἶμοι, ὦμοι *alas* ; παπαῖ *ah me !* ἰδοὺ *behold !* ὁτοροί *alas !* These are used sometimes with a Nominative or Vocative : as, ᾠ παῖ *O boy !* ὦ δύσμορ' *Alas O unlucky Ajax !* Sometimes with a Genitive : as, οἶμοι τέκνων *alas for my children !*

ELEMENTARY GREEK SYNTAX.

PART I.

THE SIMPLE SENTENCE.

§ 81. INTRODUCTION.

A. A Simple Sentence is the expression of a single thought :

τρέχουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι	οὐ τρέχει ὁ ἵππος
<i>the men are running.</i>	<i>the horse is not running.</i>

B. The thing of which we speak is called the Subject : as, ἄνθρωποι *men*; and may be a Substantive, Pronoun, Infinitive, or Clause.

C. The Finite Verb, which expresses what we say of the Subject, is called the Predicate : as, τρέχουσιν *are running*. The Verb alone may be a sentence : as, τρέχουσι *they run*.

D. Any Finite part of the Verb εἰμί *I am* is called the Copula ; and the word which it joins to the Subject, to complete the sense, is called the Complement : both together forming the Predicate :

Subject	Predicate	
	Copula	Complement
ἄνθρωπός	ἐστι	θνητός
<i>man</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>mortal.</i>

Some other Verbs join the Subject and Complement, and are called Copulative Verbs : as, γίγνομαι *I become*, φαίνομαι *I appear*, ἀκούω *I am called*, δοκῶ *I seem*, etc. ; and numerous Passive Verbs : as, καλοῦμαι *I am called*, νομίζομαι *I am thought*, κρίνομαι *I am judged*, λέγομαι *I am said*, εὑρίσκομαι *I am found*, etc.

E. 1. An Adjective agreeing with a Noun is said to be in Attribution : as, (1) Epithet, (2) Complement :

(1) ἀγαθός τις ἀνὴρ	(2) ἀγαθός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ
<i>a good man.</i>	<i>the man is good.</i>

2. A Substantive agreeing in Case with a Noun is in apposition : as, (1) Epithet, (2) Complement :

- (1) Δαρείος ὁ βασιλεύς (2) Δαρείος ἦν ὁ βασιλεύς
Darius the king. *Darius was the king.*

F. The Object is that to which the action of a Verb passes on : as, ὁ κύων τὸν δεσπότην φιλεῖ *the dog loves his master*. Sometimes there are two Objects—Nearer and Remoter : as, οἱ γονεῖς διδόασιν τὰ ἀγαθὰ τοῖς παιδίοις *parents give good things to their children*. Here τὰ ἀγαθὰ is the Nearer, τοῖς παιδίοις the Remoter Object.

Note.—PREDICATES may be divided into—

1. *Primary*.—Nouns, Participles, Tenses of Verbs : ὁ Σωκράτης ἦν φιλόσοφος *Socrates was a philosopher*.

2. *Secondary*.—Adverbs, Cases of Nouns with or without Prepositions : ὁ Σωκράτης ἐφενγεν ἀσεβείας *Socrates was prosecuted for impiety*.

3. *Tertiary*.—Oblique Cases of Adjectives : ὁ Σωκράτης τοὺς λόγους ἔλεγεν ἀληθεῖς *the words that Socrates said were true*. (These may be taken to be in apposition to the Secondary Predicates.) Here we have really two Predications : α. ὁ Σωκράτης ἔλεγε λόγους *Socrates said words* ; β. οἱ λόγοι τοῦ Σωκράτους ἀληθεῖς ἦσαν *the words of Socrates were true*. Under this head come some well-known instances of what is called *proleptic* construction ; e.g.

τῶν σῶν ἀδέρκτων ὀμμάτων τηγόμενος
deprived of thy eyes, now sightless.

ON AGREEMENT.

THE FOUR GENERAL RULES.

§ 82. I. A Verb Finite agrees with its Subject in Number and Person : as,

ἀπλοῦς ὁ μῦθος τῆς ἀληθείας ἔφν
the speech of truth is naturally simple.

a. Neuter Plurals take a Singular Verb : * as,
ἀκόλαστα πάντα γίνεταί δούλων τέκνα
intemperate utterly are the children of slaves.

b. A Dual Nominative may take a Plural Verb : † as,
τῷ (θυγατέρε) μολούσα . . . λουτροῖς τέ νιν
ἐσθῆτί τ' ἐξήσκησαν ἥ νομίζεται

his two daughters went . . . and furnished him with both bath and garments as is customary.

* A Neuter Noun is really used only as an *Object*, the Verb is Neuter : τὰ ζῶα τρέχει 'as regards animals, there is a running.'

† The Dual is a debased form of the Plural.

c. The Nominative of Pronouns is seldom expressed unless it is required for the sake of emphasis: as, λέγω *I say*, λέγουσι *they say*; but

ἐγὼ μὲν οὕτω φημί, ἐναντίως δὲ σύ
thus I indeed say, but you quite the contrary.

d. The Subject of an Impersonal Verb is not expressed: as, δεῖ *it is fitting*, δοκεῖ *it seems good*, σημαίνει *the signal is given*, θεοῖς μέλει *it is a care to the gods*. Particularly with Verbs expressing natural phenomena: as, ὕει *it rains*, νίφει *it snows*, ἔσεισε *there was an earthquake*; where Ζεὺς, ἄήρ, Ποσειδῶν are understood.

e. The Verb εἰμί is often omitted, especially with δῆλος, ἔτοιμος, φρουδος, and in some other phrases: as,

φρουδοὶ διώκοντές σε ναυτικῶ στόλῳ
they are gone in pursuit of thee with a fleet of ships.

§ 83. II. Adjectives, Participles, and Pronouns agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case: as,

ἀνδρῶν Φεραίων εὐμενῆς παρονσία
O kindly company of men of Phœæ.

τίς ὁ στρατηγὸς καὶ τίνος κεκλημένος;
who is the general, and after whom named?

χρήματα ἄνευ νοῦ βλαβερὰ γίγνεται
money without sense proves hurtful.

a. The Attribute is sometimes put in the Neuter Gender: as, φρένες δὲ πάντων χρημάτων ὑπέρτατον (sc. χρήμα)
but wisdom is the highest of all things.

b. The Substantive is sometimes omitted: as, τῶν εὐτυχούντων πάντες εἰσὶ συγγενεῖς
all men are kindred to the prosperous.

Obs.—In Tragic Poets women often speak of themselves in the Plural Masculine. The Feminine Dual is seldom used by Attic writers.

§ 84. III. The Substantive agrees in Case with that to which it is in apposition: as,

Κροῖσος Λυδῶν βασιλεύς
Croesus king of the Lydians.

§ 85. IV. A Relative agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person; but in Case it belongs to its own Clause:

ἡ Τυνδαρὶς παῖς ἣ κατήσχυνεν γένος
the daughter of Tyndarus who disgraced her sex.

εἰμὶ παῖς σέθεν
 Πενθεύς, ὃν ἔτεκες ἐν δόμοις Ἐχίονος
I am thy son Pentheus, whom thou barest in the house of Echion.

δεινόν γέ σ' οὔσαν πατρός οὐ σὺ παῖς ἔφης
κείνου λελησθαι

*it is hard that you, being the daughter of the father whose
child you are, should forget him.*

ἀπώλεσ' ὄλβον ᾧ χρῆσθαι παρῆν

*he lost the happiness which he might have enjoyed.**

ON THE COMPOSITE SUBJECT.

§ 86. With a Composite Subject Plural words agree : as,

ἦσαν στρατηγοὶ Ξενοφῶν καὶ Πρόξενος

Xenophon and Proxenus were in command.

1. The word agrees with the First Person rather than the Second, and with the Second rather than the Third : as,

ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ εὐδαίμονές ἐσμεν

thou and I are happy.

σὺ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ εὐδαίμονές ἐστε

thou and thy wife are happy.

2. The word agrees with the Masculine rather than with the Feminine Gender : as,

ἀνὴρ γυνή τε ἀμφότεροι καλοὶ εἰσιν

the man and woman are both handsome.

3. If the Subjects are things without life the Attribute is in the Neuter Gender :

εὐγένεια καὶ τιμὴ καὶ δύναμις ἀγαθὰ ἐστί

good birth and honour and power are good things.

ON CASES.

ON THE CASES OF SUBJECT AND COMPLEMENT.

§ 87. (1) The Subject of a Finite Sentence is a Nominative Case, or a Clause standing for a Nominative :

φεύγουσιν οἱ πολέμοι

the enemies flee.

κρέϊττον σιωπᾶν ἐστὶν ἢ λαλεῖν μάτην

better is silence than to speak in vain.

(2) The Subject of an Infinitive is put in the Accusative :

πλουτεῖν φασὶ σε πάντες, ἐγὼ δέ σε φημι πένεσθαι

all say that you are rich, but I say that you are poor.

* On Attraction of Relative see Part II., 'Adjectival Sentences.'

Obs.—If the Subject of the Infinitive is the same as the Subject of the Sentence it is put in the Nominative :

οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλὰ ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν
he said that he was not the general, but the other man.

§ 88. Copulative Verbs, as εἰμί *I am*, γίγνομαι *I become*, φαίνομαι *I appear*, καλοῦμαι *I am called*, and many others, whether Finite or Infinitive, generally have a Complement in the same Case as their Subject: as,

λόγος μὲν ἔστ' ἀρχαῖος ἀνθρώπων φανείς
there is an ancient proverb current among men.

ἔξεστιν ὑμῖν πᾶσι κεκληῖσθαι φίλοις
it is allowed you all to be called friends.

Note.—The construction of Accusative with Infinitive is called OBLIQUE (Indirect) ENUNCIATION.

ON THE NOMINATIVE.

§ 89. The Nominative is the Case of the Subject (see § 81).

§ 90. The Nominative may be put for the Vocative: as,
 ὦ δύσμορ' Αἴας *O unlucky Ajax.*

§ 91. The Nominative is sometimes used in apposition to part of the sentence: as,

ἦν δὲ πᾶς ὁμοῦ βοή, ὃ μὲν στενάζων, αἱ δ' ἠλάλαζον
and there was every noise at once, he groaning, and they kept screaming.

ON THE VOCATIVE.

§ 92. The Vocative is the Case of the Person spoken to: as,
 οὗτος σύ *you there*, ὦ βασιλεῦ *O king.*

ON THE ACCUSATIVE.

§ 93. The Accusative is the Case of the Nearer Object, and of Limitation.

I. THE ACCUSATIVE OF THE OBJECT.

§ 94. Transitive Verbs have an Accusative of the Nearer Object: as,

λαμβάνω τὸ βιβλίον
I take the book.

§ 95. Intransitive Verbs take an Accusative of kindred meaning (Cognate Accusative): as,

ὁ Ἴππομέδων τρέχει μακρὸν δρόμον
Hippomedon runs a long course.

ὁ Διαγόρας ἐνίκησε πάλην τε καὶ πυγμῇ
Diagoras conquered both in wrestling and boxing.

Obs.—Hence many Adverbial expressions: as, ῥόδα ὀζει *he smells of roses*, δριμύ βλέπει *he looks savagely*.

§ 96. Verbs of *teaching, asking, depriving*, etc., take two Accusatives, of the person and of the thing: as,

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Θηβαίους χρήματα ᾗτησαν
the Athenians asked the Thebans for money.

Obs.—In the Passive Voice the Accusative of the thing is often retained: as,

οἱ πολέμοι τὰς ναῦς ἀφηρέθησαν
the enemy were deprived of their ships.

§ 97. Factitive Verbs take two Accusatives, of the Object, and of the Complement: as,

ὁ Κῦρος τὸν Γωβρύαν ἀπέδειξε στρατηγόν
Cyrus made Gobryas general.

II. THE ACCUSATIVE OF LIMITATION.

§ 98. The Accusative of Respect* is joined to Verbs, Substantives, and Adjectives: as,

βλέπω κολοῖὸν τῷματ' ἐκκεκομμένον
I see a jackdaw with his eyes pecked out (lit. as to his eyes).

διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ρεῖ ποταμὸς Κύδνος ὄνομα
through the middle of the city flows a river, Cydnus by name.

τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ὦτα τὸν τε νοῦν τὰ τ' ὄμματ' εἶ
blind both in ears and mind and eyes art thou.

Obs.—Many Adverbs are thus formed: as, ἀρχὴν *in the beginning*, χάριν *for the sake of*, δίκην *after the likeness of*, τὸ λοιπὸν *hereafter*, τὸ ἐναντίον *contrariwise*.

§ 99. The Accusative signifies Duration of Time, and Measure of Space: as,

τοὺς κύνας τὰς μὲν ἡμέρας διδέασι,† τὰς δὲ νύκτας ἀφίᾳσι
they tie up the dogs by day, but let them go by night.

* Also called Accusative of the Part Affected, and Accusative of Nearer Definition. So, καὶ σὺ μ' ἐξ ὁδοῦ πόδα κρύβον κατ' ἄλσος *and do thou hide me as to my foot out of the way in the grove.*

† Used here only (Xen.) for the common δέουσι.

Μέγαρα ἀπέχει Συρακουσῶν πλοῦν οὐ πολὺν
Megara is distant from Syracuse no long voyage.

Obs. 1.—Hence the Adverbs μακράν *far*, τὴν ταχίστην *the most speedy way*, etc., supplying ὁδόν.

Obs. 2.—On the Neuter of the Participle used absolutely, see § 156.

§ 100. The Accusative is sometimes placed in apposition to a whole clause: as,

Ἑλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενελέω λυπὴν πικράν
let us kill Helen (which will be) a bitter grief to Menelaus.

Many Prepositions govern the Accusative (§ 76).

§ 101. ON THE DATIVE.

The Dative is the Case of the Remoter Object or Recipient. It is also used (as the Ablative in Latin) to express the circumstances attending an action, as Cause, Manner, Instrument, Measure, Time, and Place.

I. DATIVE OF THE REMOTER OBJECT.

§ 102. This Dative is placed after many words which signify (1) Nearness, (2) Demonstration, (3) Gratification, (4) Dominion and the contrary ideas.

(1) Nearness, and its contraries:

ταῦτα τοῖς κακοῖς ὁμῶν ἀνδράσιν διδάσκειται
these things he learns by associating with evil men.

ὁμοῖος Φιλίππῳ, ἀνόμοιος τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς
like Philip, unlike his brothers.

τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἡμῖν φίλους τε καὶ ἐχθροὺς ἔχετε
you have for friends and enemies the same men as we have.

(2) Demonstration, and its contraries:

καὶ δὴ λέγω σοι πᾶν ὅσον κατείδόμην
and indeed I tell thee all that I saw.

καὶ ποῖον ὄμμα πατρὶ δηλώσω φανείς;
and what face shall I show on my appearance to my father?

(3) Gratification, and its contraries:

στείχει φίλος σοὶ σύμμαχος τε τῇδε γῇ
he comes a friend to thee and ally to this land.

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐπολέμουν τοῖς Κορινθίοις
the Athenians were at war with the Corinthians.

(4) Dominion, and its contraries :

μὴ ἐπίτασσε τοῖς κρατοῦσι
do not order thy masters.

παίθου λεγούσῃ χρηστά
obey her now that she says what is good.

Obs.—The following, ὠφελῶ *I help*, εὐφραίνω *I delight*, usually take an Accusative. Many Verbs of *commanding*, as ἄρχω *I govern*, κρατῶ *I have power over*, δεσπόζω *I rule*, take a Genitive.

§ 103. The Dative often follows Verbs compounded with the Particle ὁμοῦ, or the Prepositions ἀντί, ἐν, ἐπί, παρά, περί, πρός, σύν, ὑπό; and generally falls under one or other of the preceding classes: as,

ἔνεστι πολλὰ τῷ γήρᾳ κακά
many evils are inherent in old age.

τὰ ἔργα τοῖς λόγοις οὐ συμφωνεῖ
his deeds do not agree with his words.

§ 104. Almost any word takes a Dative of the Recipient with the idea of Advantage or Disadvantage (*Dativus Commodi*): as,

ἔδωκεν ἡμῖν πολλὰ τὰ ἀγαθὰ
Many were the good things he gave us.

Σόλων Ἀθηναίοις νόμους ἔθηκε
Solon laid down laws for the Athenians.

ὥς ἡλθες ἡμῖν ἀσμένους, ὦ φιλότατη
how glad we are to see thee, dearest goddess.

a. Here we may place the *Ethic Dative* :

θεὸς γὰρ ἐκσώζει με, τῷδε δ' οἴχομαι
For a god preserves me, but I am lost to him.

b. εἰμί, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, with a Dative imply *having* :

ἔστι μοι πόλις καὶ οἶκος
I have a city and a house.

§ 105. This Dative follows Perfects and Pluperfects Passive, and Verbals in τός and τέος: as,

ὦ τλήμων, ὥς σοι δύσφορ' εἴργασται κακά
O wretch! what intolerable evils have been wrought by thee.

ὠφελήτεια σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστὶ
the city is to be benefited by thee.

II. DATIVE OF THE ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES.

§ 106. The Dative is placed after many words signifying (1) Cause, (2) Manner, (3) Instrument, (4) Measure, (5) Time and Place.

(1) Cause :

ἀγνοία ἁμαρτάνει, οὐ κακία
from ignorance he sins, not from vice.

(2) Manner :

Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῇ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' ἴσαν, ὄρνιθες ὥς
the Trojans indeed came on with cry and noise like birds.

Obs. 1.—Here belong the Adverbial expressions δρόμῳ *at full speed*, ὀργῇ *angrily*, σιγῇ *silently*, πεζῇ *on foot*, ἰδίᾳ *privately*, and many others.

Obs. 2.—Here also place the use of αὐτοῖς in the Dative, in the sense 'self and all': as,

ἡ ναὺς κατελήφθη αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν
the ship was captured with crew and all.

(3) Instrument :

ὄξοισιν ἐλατίνοισιν ἤκοντίζετο
he was shot at with fir branches.

(4) Quantity and Price :

Σεμίραμις πέντε γενεαῖς πρότερον ἐγένετο τῆς Νιτώκριος
Semiramis was five generations earlier than Nitocris.

ἐζημίωσαν τὸν Μιλτιάδην πενήκοντα ταλάντοις
they fined Miltiades at fifty talents.

(5) Time and Place :

τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπέθανεν ὁ Ἐπαμεινώνδας
on the same day died Epaminondas.

νῦν ἀγροῖσι τυγχάνει (ᾧν)
now he happens (to be) in the country.

Obs.—This Dative of Place without a Preposition is mostly confined to the poets, except in names of towns and Locative words: as, Μαραθῶνι *at Marathon*, Σαλαμῖνι *at Salamis*, Πλαταιαῖς *at Plataea*, Ἀθήνησι *at Athens*, Πυθοῖ *at Pytho*, Ὀλυμπιάσι *at Olympia*, etc.

ON THE GENITIVE.

The Genitive is the Case of the Class* to which a thing belongs, and out of which it is taken. It signifies: 1. Ablation or Separation. 2. Partition. 3. Relation.

I. THE GENITIVE OF ABLATION.

§ 107. Genitive of Separation follows words signifying *distance*, *leaving*, *ceasing*, and the like: as,

ἀπέχει ἡ Πύλος τῆς Σπάρτης σταδίου τετρακοσίου
Pylus is distant from Sparta four hundred stades.

ἐπεὶ δὲ θρήνων καὶ γόων ἐπαύσατο
and when he ceased from laments and groans.

§ 108. Genitive of Material is used simply; and also follows Adjectives and Verbs of *abounding*, *filling*, and their contraries: as,

Παρίου λίθου τὸν νεὼν ἐποίησαν
they built the temple of Parian marble.

χρημάτων μὲν εὐποροῦμεν, λόγων δ' ἀποροῦμεν
in money indeed we abound, but words we lack.

§ 109. Genitive of the Author and Possessor:

τὰ ἔργα τοῦ Πραξιτέλους κάλλιστα ἦν
the works of Praxiteles were most beautiful.

δύο καὶ εἴκοσι ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἔλαβον
they took twenty-two ships of the Athenians.

* After the Verbs γίγνεσθαι, φῦναι, εἶναι, and others, signifying *origin*, we find a Genitive: as,

πατρὸς λέγεται ὁ Κῦρος γενέσθαι Καμβύσου
Cyrus is said to have been son of Cambyses.

ἔστι κακοῦ φωτὸς ψεύδεσιν ἐξαπατᾶν
it is (the part) of a bad man to deceive by lies (lit. it comes from the character of a bad man).

a. Sometimes the Genitive depends on a word omitted: as,

οἱ παῖδες ἐφοίτων ἐς διδασκάλου
the boys used to go to the master's (house).

ἡ τοῦ Γλαυκοῦ Δηϊφόβη
Deiphobe (the daughter) of Glaucus.

§ 110. A Genitive of the Object is joined to Substantives, Adjectives, or Participles, which have a transitive force; especially those signifying *skill*, *care*, *desire*, and their contraries.

* πῶς γενική, the Case of the Genus.

1. Substantives :

τὸ παλαιὸν ἔχθος τῶν Κορινθίων
our ancient hatred of the Corinthians.

ἄλλαις δὲ λευκοῦ πώματος πόθος παρῆν
and to others desire of white drink (milk) was present.

2. Adjectives ; especially Verbals, Adjectives ending in -μων and -κός, and Adjectives compounded of a privative :

ιατρός ἐστιν οὐκ ἐπιστήμων κακῶν
he is a physician who is not skilful in disease.

εὐδαίμονες οἷσι κακῶν ἀγευστος αἰὼν
happy whose life is without taste of ills.

ἄχαλκος ἀσπίδων
without brass of shields (i.e. without brazen shields).

τὸν στρατηγὸν χρὴ εἶναι ποριστικὸν τῶν ἐπιτηδείων τοῖς
 στρατιώταις
the general ought to be capable of providing supplies for his soldiers.

§ 111. A Genitive of the Object is joined to Verbs signifying to care, desire, need, perceive, remember, forget, and the like :

τί βαιὼν οὕτως ἐντρέπει τῆς ξυμμάχου ;
why heedest thou so lightly thy ally ?

ὅτ' ᾗσθετ' ὀρθίων κηρυγμάτων
when he heard (the) loud proclamation.

Obs. 1.—Verbs of perceiving, remembering, and forgetting, sometimes take the Accusative, and often the Accusative of the thing with a Genitive of the person : as,

τὰ δὲ ῥηθέντα βούλου μηδὲ μεμνήσθαι μάτην
and mind not even to remember to no purpose what was said.

τοῖντεῦθεν ἤδη τοῦ ξένου τι θαῦμ' ὀρῶ
then all at once I see a strange thing in the stranger.

Obs. 2.—μέλει it concerns, μεταμέλει it repents, and δεῖ there is need, are used with a Dative of the person and Genitive of the thing : as,

ἐορτῶν καὶ χορῶν πᾶσι μέλει
all men care for feasts and dances.

ἐκάστη τέχνη δεῖ ἄλλης τέχνης
every art wants another art.

Obs. 3.—δεῖ takes also an Accusative of the person : as,

οὐ πόνον πολλοῦ με δεῖ
I need not much labour.

II. THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE.

§ 112. A Genitive of the Thing Distributed follows Partitive words, Comparatives and Superlatives :

(*Note.*—The Adjective will generally be in the Gender of the Genitive.)

πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων μέγα ἦν ἐν τῇ πόλει
a great multitude of men was in the city.

ἐγὼ δὲ καὶ τὴ τῆσδε κοινωνῶ τύχης
and I myself too share this fortune.

τῆς γῆς ἔτεμον
they laid waste (some part) of the land.

τῆς γῆς τὴν πλείστην ἔτεμον
they laid waste the best part of the land.

Obs. 1.—To this class belong all numerals : as, εἴκοσι τῶν στρατιωτῶν *twenty of the soldiers* ; and Verbs compounded with the Prepositions μετὰ and σύν : as, μετέχω *I share*, συλλαμβάνω *I help*, μεταδίδωμι *I impart*, etc. ; and certain Substantives and Adverbs : as, ἅλις *sufficient*, τι *some part of*, τοσοῦτον *so much of*, etc.

καὶ μοι πόλεως μέτεστιν, οὐχί σοι μόνῳ
I too have a share in the state, not you alone.

ξυμβάλλεται δὲ πολλὰ τοῦδε δείματος
and many things contribute to this fear.

τί δὲ προσήκει δὴτ' ἐμοὶ Κορινθίων ;
and what is there of the Corinthians that concerns me ?

Obs. 2.—The Partitive Genitive follows Verbs especially that signify to aim at, lay hold of, begin, and the like : * as,

πρῶτον μὲν αὐτοῦ χερμάδας κραταιβόλους ἔρριπτον
first they began to throw at him hard stones.

ἐμοῦ ἐλάβετο τῆς χειρός
he took hold of me by the hand.

τούτων ἔχονται Γιλιγάμμαι
next to these come the Giligammæ.

Obs. 3.—The Genitive of Time and Place belongs to this class : as,

βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν
the king will not fight (within the space) of ten days.

* Many of these Verbs take an Accusative if no idea of Partition is intended.

πολλάκις τῆς ἡμέρας
many times a day.

ὀψὲ τῆς ἡμέρας
late in the day.

πανταχοῦ τῆς χώρας ἀνθὴ φύεται
everywhere in the land flowers grow.

μάλα δ' ὤκα διέπρησον πεδίοιο
and very quickly they were making way over the plain.

§ 113. Genitive of Quality and Definition, including Measure of Time and Space :

τούτου τοῦ τρόπου εἰμί
I am a man of this character.

ὁδὸς τριῶν ἡμερῶν
a journey of three days.

τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ εὐρὸς ἐστὶν εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν
the breadth of the river is twenty-five feet.

III. THE RELATIVE GENITIVE.

§ 114. A Genitive of the Standard of Comparison follows Comparatives and Superlatives, and other words denoting *superiority* or *inferiority* : as,

ὦ παῖ, γένοιτο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος
O son, mayest thou prove more fortunate than thy father.

πασῶν γυναικῶν ἥδε τιμωτάτη
this is the most precious of all women.

διαφέρει πασῶν τῶν ἐπιστημῶν ἡ σωφροσύνη
temperance is superior to all the sciences.

§ 115. A Genitive of Relation follows the Verbs ἔχω, ἤκω, in conjunction with the Adverbs εὖ, κακῶς, μετρίως, ὥς, and others : as,

ἔπλεον ὥς εἶχε τάχους ἕκαστος
they were sailing as each one was in respect of speed.

πῶς ἀγῶνος ἤκομεν ;
how have we sped in the contest ?

Obs.—Here we may place the Genitive of the Part Affected (comp. § 98):

νοσεῖ τῆς κεφαλῆς
he has a headache.

§ 116. A Genitive of Value or Price follows the Adjective *ἀξίος*, or is used alone after all words signifying *sale, exchange, ransom, purchase, value*, and the like : as,

ὁ χρυσὸς ἀρετῆς οὐκ ἀντάξιος
gold is not equivalent to virtue.

τῶν ἐμῶν παίδων φυγὰς
ψυχῆς ἂν ἀλλαξαίμεθ', οὐ χρυσοῦ μόνον
my children's exile with my life I would barter, not merely with gold (i.e. I would give my life to save my children from exile).

τιμᾶται μοι ὁ ἀνὴρ τὴν δίκην θανάτου
the man estimates my punishment at death.

§ 117. Hence the Genitive of the Cause with Verbs, especially of *accusing, condemning, acquitting, prosecuting* ; and with many Adjectives, Substantives, and Interjections : as,

Μιλτιάδην ἐδίωξαν τυραννίδος τῆς ἐν Χερσονήσῳ
they prosecuted Miltiades for his tyranny in Chersonesus.

ζηλῶ σε τοῦ νοῦ, τῆς δὲ δειλίας στυγῶ
I envy you for your wisdom, but for your cowardice I hate you.

εὐδαίμων ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ τοῦ τρόπου καὶ τῶν λόγων
happy is the man both for his character and his words.

κουρᾷ θυγατρὸς πενθίμῳ κεκαρμένος
shorn with a mournful tonsure for his daughter.

οἴμοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐγὼ κακῶν
ah me for my evils.

§ 118. The Genitive is often used absolutely with a Participle (as the Ablative in Latin) to signify the attending circumstances or the cause of an action : as,

ταῦτα ἐγένετο Κύρου βασιλείοντος
this happened (when) Cyrus (was) reigning.

(Note.—In this case ἐνὶ Κύρου βασιλείοντος is more usual.)

ἀπειρηκότων τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἡ πόλις ἐάλω
the soldiers having been worn out, the city was taken.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 119. Prepositions are used in Syntax to express more fully the Relations of Nouns.* They express, 1. The Place or Time from, at, or to, which an Action is conceived. 2. The Relations of ideas to one another, arising out of these local notions.

* All Prepositions were originally cases of Nouns used as Adverbs of Place.

I. PREPOSITION GOVERNING ACCUSATIVE ONLY.

§ 120. *εἰς* (*ἐνς*) = MOTION INTO—to, into (*in* with Acc.):

1. PLACE to or into which we go: as, *ἵεναι εἰς πόλιν* to go into a city.

2. TIME towards which: as, *εἰς ἑσπέραν* until evening, *εἰς ἐνιαυτόν* for a year, *εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν* till the third day.

3. CAUSAL, signifying the Aim, Object, or Purpose of an Action: as,

εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔδαπάνα
he used to spend money on the state.

εἰς κέρδος τοῦτο δρῶμεν
we do this for gain.

4. RESPECT and LIMITATION: as,

εἰς ἀρετὴν εἴ τις ἄλλος θαυμαστός ἦν
as to virtue he was admirable beyond all others.

ναῦς ἑς τὰς τετρακοσίας
about four hundred ships.

Obs. 1.—The Accusative is sometimes omitted by Ellipsis: as, *εἰς Ἄιδου* to Hades' (supply *δόμον*), *εἰς Ἀθηνᾶς* to Minerva's (supply *ιερόν*).

Obs. 2.—Before names of Persons *ὥς* is used for *εἰς*: as, *ὥς βασιλέα* to the king, *ὥς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους* to the Athenians. This idiom arose out of the use of *ὥς εἰς* together, *εἰς* being dropped.

Obs. 3.—The following are some common phrases formed with *εἰς*: *εἰς καιρόν* in season, *εἰς δέον* at time of need, *εἰς καλόν* at a good time, *εἰς τὰ πρῶτα* in the highest degree, *εἰς τὸ παραχρῆμα* immediately.

II. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING GENITIVE ONLY.

§ 121. *ἀντί* = POSITION OVER AGAINST:

1. Of PLACE—opposite to, before.*

2. COMPARISON—instead of (=set over against): as,

ἐν ἀνθ' ἑνὸς τίθημι
I set one thing against another (with the idea of comparison).

* No instance is now found of this meaning except in compounds.

οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἀντὶ μικρῶν ἴσασι χάριν
good men are thankful for small favours.

χώρας λέλειπται μόνος ἀντὶ σοῦ φύλαξ
he is left the sole guardian of the land in thy stead.

3. Hence in ADJURATIONS : as,

οἷ σ' ἀντὶ παίδων τῶνδε ἱκετεύομεν
we who entreat thee by these thy children (i.e. standing before and pointing at them).

§ 122. πρό = POSITION IN FRONT OF :

1. Of PLACE :

1. *Before* : as, πρὸ θυρῶν *before the doors*, πρὸ τοῦ βασιλέως *in the presence of the king.*

2. *Forward* : as, πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένοντο *they were set forward on their way.*

2. Of TIME : πρὸ ἡμέρας *before day*, οἱ πρό ἡμῶν *our ancestors.*

3. Comparisons :

πρὸ πολλῶν χρημάτων ἐλοίμην ἂν σοι εἰς ὅψιν ἐλθεῖν
before a large sum of money I should prefer to see you.

μηδὲν περὶ πλείονος ποιοῦ πρὸ τοῦ δικαίου
prefer nothing to justice.

4. On behalf of :

πρὸ τῆς πατρίδος ἀπέθανον
they died for their country.

Obs.—ὑπέρ is generally used in this sense.

§ 123. ἀπό = WITHDRAWAL FROM NEAR :

1. Of PLACE—away from :

αἱ πόλεις ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης ᾠκίσθησαν
the cities were built away from the sea.

ἦκει θεωρὸς Δελφικῆς ἀφ' ἑστίας
an ambassador is come from the hearth of Delphi.

Obs.—To this sense belong several phrases : as, ἀφ' ἵππων *in a chariot* (lit. *from*), ἀπὸ σκοποῦ *wide of the mark*, ἀπ' ἐλπίδων, ἀπὸ γνώμης *far from my hopes or thoughts.*

2. Of TIME—after, since : ἀπὸ παιδῶν *from childhood*, ἀπὸ δείπνου *after supper*, ἀφ' ἡμέρας τῆς νῦν *from this day forth.*

3. ORIGIN, CAUSE, MATERIAL :

ἀπὸ πατρὸς καὶ μητρὸς τῆς αὐτῆς
sprung from the same father and mother.

τλήμων ἀπ' εὐτόλμου φρενός
doomed to suffering because of your brave heart.

ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων στρατεύμα συνέλεξεν
with this money he collected an army.

Compare the phrases : οἱ ἀπὸ βουλῆς *the councillors* ; οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος *the Platonists* ; ἀπὸ μνήμης, ἀπὸ στόματος *by heart* ; ἀπὸ ταῦτοματου, ἀπὸ τύχης *by chance* ; ἀπὸ τοῦ παραχρῆμα *immediately* ; ἀπὸ σμικροῦ *at small cost* ; ἀπ' ὁμμάτων *as an eye-witness*.

Obs.—In composition ἀπὸ has the following idiomatic senses :*

1. *Completion* : ἀσ, ἀποτελεῖν *to complete thoroughly*, ἀποθανύμειν *to wonder exceedingly*.

2. *Negation* : ἀσ, ἀπαυδᾶν, ἀπειπεῖν *to say no, therefore, to be weary*, ἀπείρηκα *I am tired* (§ 118), ἀπόρητον *not to be told*.

3. *Return*, as *re* in Latin : ἀποδίδωμι *I give back*.

4. *In one's favour* : ἀπογιγνώσκω *I acquit* (i.e. so as to remove the accusation), ἀποδιδάσκω *I decide a case in a man's favour* (lit. away from him—compare κατά, A. 2), ἀποκαλῶ *I abuse*.

§ 124. ἐκ=REMOVAL FROM WITHIN :

1. Of PLACE—out of, away from : ἐκ τῆς μάχης ἔφυγεν *he fled from the battle*.

Compare the phrases : ἐκ γῆς *off land* ; ἐξ εὐωνύμου χερός *on the left hand* ; ἐκ βελέων *out of weapon's-throw*.

2. Of TIME : ἐκ τῆς ναυμαχίας *after the sea-fight*. So, ἐκ παιδῶν *from childhood*, ἐκ κυμάτων *after a tempest*, ἐξ εἰρήνης πόλεμος *after peace, war*, τυφλὸς ἐκ δεδορκότος *blind after seeing*.

3. ORIGIN, CAUSE, MATERIAL, INSTRUMENT, AGENT :

ὦ τέκνον, ὦ παῖ πατρὸς ἐξ Ἀχιλλέως
O child, son of a father like Achilles.

ἀλλ' ἐκ φόβου του γλώσσαν ἐγκλείσας ἔχει
but from some fear he has shut up his tongue.

ἐκ διφθερῶν ποιοῦνται τὰ πλοῖα
they make their boats of skins.

οὐκουν ποτ' ἐκ τούτοις γε μὴ σκῆπτρον ἔτι ὁδοιπορήσεις
no more with these two crutches shalt thou journey.

Δημαράτῳ ἡ χώρα ἐκ βασιλέως ἐδόθη
the country was given to Demaratus by the king.

* Only the rarer idioms are given in the case of compounds.

Many phrases are formed by ἐκ: as, ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ—*προφανοῦς openly*, ἐξ ἀπροσδοκήτου *unexpectedly*, ἐξ ἴσου *equally*, ἐκ παρασκευῆς *designedly*, ἐκ μιᾶς ὁρμῆς *with one impulse*, ἐκ βίας *violently*.

Obs.—ἐκ in composition has the particular senses of—

1. *Selection*: as, ἐκπρεπής *conspicuous*, Lat. *egregius*.

2. *Completion*: as, ἐκέρθω *I destroy utterly*, ἐξοπλίζω *I arm completely*.

The Genitive is governed also by the Improper Adverbs ἄνευ, *χωρίς without*, πλὴν *except*, ἕνεκα, ἕκατι *on account of*, χάριν *for the sake of*, δίκην *after the likeness of*; and Adverbs of Time and Place: as, εἴσω, ἔμπροσθεν, ἐντός, ἔξω, ἐγγύς, μεταξύ, πλησίον, πέραν, and others.

III. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING DATIVE ONLY.

§ 125. ἐν* = POSITION—in, on:

1. OF PLACE—in, on, at, among: as, ἐν νήσῳ *in an island*, ἐν γῇ *on land*, ἡ ἐν Μαντινείᾳ μάχη *the battle at Mantinea*, ἐν τοῦτοις χάλεπὸν ἐστι κατηγορεῖν *it is difficult to conduct the accusation before (among) these jurymen*.

2. OF TIME: as, ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ *at this time*, ἐν πέντε ἡμέραις *in five days*, ἐν ᾧ *at which time*.

3. a. ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES; b. INSTRUMENT; c. OCCUPATION:

a. ἐν πολέμῳ εἶναι *to be engaged in war*, ἐν ὀργῇ εἶναι *to be angry*, καὶ ἄλλοι ἐν τοιαύταις ξυμφοραῖς ἀλίσκονται *others too are caught in such misfortunes*. So, ἐν δίκῃ *justly*, ἐν μέρει *in turn*.

b. ἐν χερσὶ λαβεῖν *to catch with the hands*, ἐν μολπαῖς ὑμνεῖν *to sing with songs*, ἐσημήνατέ μοι καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς καὶ ἐν οὐρανίοις σημείοις καὶ ἐν οἰωνοῖς καὶ ἐν φήμασι ἃ τ' ἐχρῆν ποιεῖν καὶ ἃ οὐκ ἐχρῆν *ye showed me both by sacrifices, and by signs from heaven, and by omens, and by oracles, what ought to be done and what ought not*.

c. τότ' οὖν ὁ μάντις ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ *then therefore the prophet was engaged in his art*, οἱ ἐν ποιήσει γεόμενοι *those who were engaged in poetry*.

* ἐν and εἰς are both etymologically the same word (ἐνς). In Pindar, we have ἐν for εἰς: as, ἐν νάπῳ Θεοῦ *into the grove of the God*. Compare the two uses of the Latin *in*.

4. A derived sense—‘*resting in one’s hands*,’ ‘*in one’s power*’ : as,

ἐν σοι γάρ ἐσμεν
for we are in thy hands.

ἀλλὰ νῦν ἔτ’ ἐν σαυτῷ γενού
become now under thine own control.

Obs. 1.—Phrases : *ἐν ἰσῳ on an equality*, *ἐν καιρῷ, ἐν ὧρᾳ opportunely*, *ἐν τούτῳ, ἐν μέσῳ meanwhile*, *ἐν κεφαλαίῳ in fine*, *ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιῆσθαι to make light of a thing*.

Obs. 2.—*ἐν* in composition has a peculiar sense : as, *ἐνδιδόναι to yield, to give in*.

§ 126. *σύν* or *ἐν* = CONJUNCTION WITH.

1. LOCAL—*together with* : as

ἐν τῇ μητρί
with his mother.

οὐδὲν ῥῆμα ἐν κέρδει κακόν
no speech accompanied by gain is bad.

Hence, *ἐν θεοῖς with the aid of the gods*, *ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν εἶναι on the side of the Greeks*, *ἐν ταῖς γυναιξὶ τὰς μάχας ποιοῦμενος fighting with (against) women*

2. RELATION : Attendant Circumstances and Manner :

ἐν γήρᾳ βαρύς
heavy with age.

εἴ τι μὲν ἐν ἀργύρῳ ἐπράσσει ἐνθένδε
unless some tampering with money were going on from hence.

Observe the phrases : *ἐν δίκῃ justly*, *ἐν χρόνῳ at length*, *ἐν τῷ νόμῳ legally*, *ἐν τάχει speedily*, and others.

IV. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING GENITIVE AND ACCUSATIVE.

§ 127. *διά* = DIVISION INTO TWO PARTS—*through*. With the GENITIVE * = *through*, by means of. With the ACCUSATIVE = *through*, on account of.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL :

a. Position through : as, *διὰ πάσης τῆς Εὐρώπης throughout all Europe*, *διὰ πεδίου through the plain*, *διὰ νήσου through the island*.

* These summaries are intended to give the leading meaning only for each Case—not to include all the meanings which are given in detail under the Cases.

b. *Position between* : as, διὰ χερῶν *in the hands*.

Obs.—Hence we have phrases with the words *ιέναι, ἔρχεσθαι, εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι, λαμβάνειν* : as, διὰ φιλίας *ιέναι τινί to be friendly to any one*, δι' ὀργῆς *εἶναι to be angry*, διὰ φόβου *ἔρχεσθαι to be afraid*.

2. TIME, and 3. SPACE :

a. *Time during which* : as, διὰ παντός τοῦ χρόνου *through all that period*, διὰ νυκτός *throughout the night*.

b. *Interval of time or space* : as, δι' ἐτῶν εἴκοσι *after twenty years*, διὰ τρίτου ἔτους *every third year*, διὰ τοσούτου *so far off*, διὰ δέκα ἐπάλξεων *every tenth battlement*, διὰ μέσου *in the midst or meanwhile*, διὰ πολλοῦ, μακροῦ, ὀλίγου (sub. χρόνου).

4. *MEANS, CIRCUMSTANCES* : as, δι' ἀγγέλων *by means of heralds*, δι' ἑαυτοῦ ταῦτα ποιεῖ *he does this by himself*, δι' ὀφθαλμῶν ὄραν *to see with the eyes*, βροντὴ ἑρράγη δι' ἀστραπῆς *thunder crashed with lightning*.

5. COMPARISON, VALUE, DISTINCTION :

δι' οὐδενὸς ποιῶμαι
I esteem as nought.

διὰ πάντων πρόπει
he is conspicuous above all.

B. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL : as,

διὰ πόντιον κύμα
through the wave of the sea.

Obs.—This use occurs only in Poetry.

2. TIME : as, διὰ νύκτα *throughout the night*.

3. CAUSE OR MEANS :

a. *Efficient Cause* : as,

διὰ σὲ ἔχω ἃ ἔχω
it is through you that I have what I have.

διὰ τὸ κάλλος ἡ ἀρετὴ φιλεῖται
virtue is loved for its beauty.

b. *Final Cause, Object* : as, διὰ τοῦτο *on this account*, διότι ; *wherefore ?* διὰ πολλά *on many accounts*.

Obs.—διά in composition denotes—

1. *Division* : as, διαίρω *I divide*, διαπέμπω *I send in different directions*.

2. *Distinction* : as, διαπρέπω, διαφέρω *I excel*.

3. *Completion* : as, διεργάζομαι *I complete*, δυσχυρίζομαι *I insist utterly*.

4. *Competition* : as, διαθέω πρὸς τινα *I run a race with a man*, διαπίνω *I have a drinking match with a man*.

§ 128. κατά = DOWNWARD MOTION—Contraposition.* With the GENITIVE = *down from, down about, against*. With the ACCUSATIVE = *down to, down along, according to*.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. *LOCAL* : as,

βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρῆνων
and he went down from the heights of Olympus.

στείχω κατὰ γῆς
I go below the earth.

2. *RELATION*—*with regard to, against* : as,

κατὰ τῶν ἄλλων τεχνῶν τοιαῦτα εἰρήσομεν
in respect to the other arts we shall find this.

λέγων καθ' ἡμῶν ἔσχατ' ἐσχάτων κακά
speaking against us most outrageous evils.

So, καταφρονῶ *I think against or despise*, κατηγορῶ *I speak against, accuse*, καταγιγνώσκω *I decide against, condemn*.

Obs. 1.—Hence in Attic κατά is used in Oaths : as,

ὄμνυμι κατὰ τέκνων
I swear by my children.

Obs. 2.—In the following passage it seems to have the force of numbering :

τῇ δ' Ἀγροτέρᾳ κατὰ χιλίων παρήνεσα
εὐχὴν ποιήσασθαι χιμάρων
I advised them to make a vow to Diana at the rate of a thousand kids.

Observe the phrases καθ' ὅλου *generally*, κατὰ παντός *entirely*.

The idea of *κατά* is : (1) That *two objects are so placed that a line may be drawn down from one to the other*. (2) From the production of such lines, we get the idea of *extension* over space or time. (3) From the contraposition of two objects, we get the idea of *comparison*. (The difference between the two Cases is this : that, with the *Genitive*, the lines are drawn *from* an object ; with the *Accusative*, *to* it. But it is not always easy to distinguish the two.)

B. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL—over against, down, along, at : as,

κατὰ τὸν Τερινᾶϊον κόλπον
in a line with the Terinæan gulf.

παρήεσαν αἱ παρθένοι κατὰ τοὺς πατέρας
the girls passed by opposite to their fathers.

κατὰ ῥόον down the stream, κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν
by land and sea.

2. TIME : as, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον about the same time, οἱ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἄνθρωποι the men of their own day.

3. RELATION—with regard to, according to : as,

κατὰ νόμον
in accordance with law.

ἡ κάρτα λαμπρὰ καὶ κατ' ὄμμα καὶ φύσιν
surely she is exceedingly fair both in eye and form.

κατ' ὁμφὰς τὰς Ἀπόλλωνος
according to the oracles of Apollo.

Obs. 1.—A special sense of Distribution is found under this head : as,

κατὰ ἔθνη καὶ κατὰ φυλάς
by nations and tribes.

κατὰ χρόνους ἐτάξαντο τὰ χρήματα ἀποδοῦναι
they settled that he was to pay off the money at regular times (i.e. by instalments).

Obs. 2.—We have many phrases arising from the use of κατά : as, κατὰ καιρὸν opportunely, κατὰ κρᾶτος at full speed, κατὰ μικρὸν little by little, κατὰ στόμα face to face, κατὰ πόδα on the spot, κατὰ τάχος quickly.

κατὰ in Composition has the following chief senses :

1. In Answer to : as, καταβοάω I shout in answer to, κατάδω I sing in answer.

2. Completion : as, κατεσθίω I devour entirely, καταπίμπρημι I burn down.

3. Gives a transitive sense to a Verb intransitive : as, θρηνέω I lament, καταθρηνέω I bewail (i.e. lament with respect to some one).

4. In the words *κατάγω, καταπλέω, κατιέναι, κατέρχεσθαι, κατά* has the sense 'back home,' 'down to land':* as,

ἤκω μὲν ἐς γῆν τήνδε καὶ κατέρχομαι

I am come to this land and am on my way back from exile.

κατήγαγον τὰς ναῦς

they brought their ships to land.

§ 129. ὑπέρ = SUPERPOSITION.

With the GENITIVE = Position or Motion, *above*. With the ACCUSATIVE = Position or Motion, *beyond*.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL—*above* : as,

ὁ ἥλιος ὑπὲρ τῶν στεγῶν πορευόμενος σκιὰν αὐτῶν παρέχει
the sun passing over the houses throws a shadow of them

ὑπὲρ θαλάσσης οἰκοῦσι

they live above the sea (i.e. inland).

2. RELATION—*on behalf of, concerning, for the sake of* : as,

ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος θάνατος
death for Greece.

ὑπὲρ σοῦ ἀποκρινοῦμαι
I will answer for you.

ἀνδρὸς ἀθλίου πύσεσθ' ὑπὲρ
you will inquire concerning a wretched man.

ὑπὲρ τοῦ μηδένα βιαίῳ θανάτῳ ἀποθνήσκειν
in order that no one may die a violent death.

B. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL—*beyond* : as,

ὑπὲρ Ἡρακλείας στήλας ἔξω κατοικοῦσι
they live outside beyond the pillars of Hercules.

2. TIME : as, *ὑπὲρ τὰ Μηδικὰ before (beyond) the Persian war.*

3. COMPARISON—*above, beyond* : as, *ὑπὲρ ἐλπίδα beyond (above) hope, ὑπὲρ τὰ τεσσαράκοντα ἔτη above forty years, ὑπὲρ αἶσαν, ὑπὲρ μοῖραν beyond (contrary to) right.*

Obs.—In composition *ὑπέρ* signifies *Excess* : as, *ὑπερήδομαι I am excessively delighted, ὑπερβαίνω I transgress, ὑπερβάλλω I exceed.*

* Here *κατά* really means *down* from the line of the horizon. So, *ἀνάγειν* to put out to sea, i.e. *up to the horizon line, ἀναβαίνειν, ἀνάβασιν* to go up into the country (i.e. from the coast, which is lower), especially, up to the capital of Persia.

V. PREPOSITION GOVERNING ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

§ 130. ἀνά = UPWARD MOTION : *

1. LOCAL—*up, along, through* : as,

ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν
up the river.

Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι ἐβώσθησαν ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα
the Alcmaeonids were famed through Greece.

2. TIME—*through* : as, ἀνὰ νύκτα *through the night.*

3. DISTRIBUTION : as,

ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας ἤλαυνον
they were marching at the rate of five parasangs a day.

Obs.—ἀνὰ κράτος *strongly*, ἀνὰ μέρος *in part.*

B. WITH DATIVE.

ἀνά *upon* is found with a Dative in Epic, Doric, and Lyric Poetry : as,

εὔδει δ' ἀνὰ σκάπτῳ Διὸς αἰετός
and the eagle sleeps on Jove's sceptre.

Note.—In Homer, *Odys.*, with a Gen. : as, ἀνὰ νηὸς ἔβην.

Obs.—In Composition ἀνὰ has the peculiar sense of 'back' (i.e. going up again to the source). So, ἀναχωρῶ *I go back*, *I retreat*, ἀναβλέπω *I get back my sight*, ἀνατίθεμαι *I retract*. For ἀνάγω, etc., see note on p. 117.

VI. PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING GENITIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND DATIVE.

§ 131. ἀμφί = ON BOTH SIDES. †

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL : as,

ἀμφὶ ταύτης τῆς πόλιος οἰκεοῦσι
they live round this city.

2. RELATION :

1. *With regard to* : as,

τοιὰδ' ἀμφὶ σῆς λέγω παιδὸς θανούσης
such things I say about thy dead child.

* ἀνά and κατά are opposites, but in their derived meanings they coincide, for the motion proceeds from one thing to another in both cases. Thus they both are *Distributive* and *Relative*. We may say : κατὰ πόλεις or ἀνὰ πόλεις ; ἀνὰ μέρος or κατὰ μέρος.

† ἀμφί is chiefly Ionic and poetical.

2. *On account of* : as,

μάχεσθον πίδακος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης
they fight for some small fountain.

B. WITH DATIVE.

1. LOCAL—*round about* : as,

μίστυλλον τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα, καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβέλουσιν ἔπειραν
then they cut up all the rest and pierced it on spits.

2. RELATION—*with regard to, on account of* : as, φοβηθεὶς ἀμφὶ τῇ γυναικί *fearing for the woman*, ἀμφὶ φόβῳ *for fear*, ἀμφὶ θυμῷ *for anger*.

3. INSTRUMENT—*by means of* : as, ἀμφὶ Λατοῖδα σοφία *by the skill of Apollo*.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL, 2. TIME—*about, around* : as,

ἀμφὶ σὸν πίτνω γόνυ <i>I fall at thy knee (i.e. with hands clasped round).</i>	ἀμφὶ δεῖπνον ἔχειν <i>to be engaged about supper.</i>
	ἀμφὶ τὸν χειμῶνα <i>about winter.</i>

3. NUMBER (indefinitely) : as,

ἀμφὶ τοὺς μυρίους <i>about ten thousand.</i>	ἀμφὶ τὰ ἑκκαίδεκα ἔτη γεγονός <i>about sixteen years old.</i>
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In composition ἀμφί retains the simple sense : as, ἀμφιλέγειν *to dispute, to speak on both sides*.

§ 132. περί = ALL AROUND.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL : as, περὶ Δαρδανίας *round Dardania*.2. RELATION—*concerning, for the sake of* : as,

λέγοντες καὶ ἀκούοντες περὶ ἐκάστου <i>speaking and hearing concerning everything.</i>	ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρὸς <i>to fight for one's country.</i>
	περιδύσθαι περὶ τίνος <i>to wager for a thing.</i>

3. COMPARISON : as,

ἀλλ' ὃδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων
but this man wishes to be before all others.

Connected with this meaning are the phrases : περὶ πολλοῦ, παντός, ὀλίγου, σμικροῦ, οὐδενός, ποιέσθαι *to esteem highly, slightly,*

etc. In these cases *περί* is often omitted. Both are usages of good prose writers.

B. WITH DATIVE.

1. LOCAL—*about, round* : as,

περὶ τῇ χειρὶ χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον εἶχε
he had round his hand a golden ring.

περὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς εἶχον τιάρας
about their heads they wore turbans.

Observe the two idioms :

πεπτῶτα τῷδε περὶ νεοῤῥάντῳ ξίφει
fallen upon this newly reeking sword.

ἐπιστάμεθα καὶ τὸν βάρβαρον αὐτὸν περὶ αὐτῷ τὰ πλείω σφαλέντα
we know that the barbarian tripped himself up for the most part.

2. RELATION—*concerning, because of, on behalf of* : as, *δεδιότες περὶ τῷ χωρίῳ* *fearing about the place*, *περὶ φόβῳ* *for fear*, *περὶ πατρίδι μαρνάμενος* *fighting for one's country*.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL—*round* : as,

φύλακας δεῖ περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον εἶναι
there must be guards round the camp.

ᾤκουν Φοίνικες περὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν
Phœnicians used to live round the whole of Sicily.

2. TIME, and 3. NUMBER : as, *περὶ πλήθουσιν ἀγορὰν* *about full market*, *περὶ ἑβδομήκοντα ναῦς* *about seventy ships*.

4. RELATION—*concerning* : as,

περὶ ἡδονὰς καὶ λύπας ἡ ἀρετὴ
virtue is concerned with pleasures and pains.

περί in Composition signifies—

1. *Excess* : as, *περιχαρὴς* *exceedingly joyful*.

2. *Neglect* (from the idea of looking over a thing, and thus passing it by) : as, *περιορῶ* *to overlook, permit a fault*.

Obs.—These two Prepositions form several phrases : as, *οἱ περὶ βασιλείᾳ* *the attendants of the king or the king and his people*, *τὰ περὶ τοὺς θεοὺς* *the worship of the gods*, *τὰ περὶ τὰς τάξεις* *military tactics*, *τὰ περὶ τὰς ναῦς* *naval affairs*, *οἱ περὶ τοὺς λόγους* *orators*, *οἱ ἀμφὶ Πλάτωνα* *the Platonic philosophers*, *οἱ ἀμφὶ Ξέρξην* *the army of Xerxes*.

§ 133. ἐπί = SUPERPOSITION (with a further idea of Removal).

With the GENITIVE = *upon*.

With the DATIVE = *in addition to*.

With the ACCUSATIVE = *against*.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL—*on, towards* : as,

ἐπὶ τῶν ὀρέων τῶν ὑψηλοτάτων
on the highest mountains.

πλεῖν ἐπ' οἴκου
to sail homewards.

τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης
the districts towards Thrace ;—Chalcidice.

ἐπὶ μᾶς ἀγκύρας ὀρμεῖν
to ride on one anchor (lit. over).

ὄρῳ σε ἐπὶ προσπόλου μᾶς χωροῦντα
I see thee journeying leaning on one attendant.

So, ἐφ' ἡμῶν *by ourselves*, ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ *by himself*.

Contrast ἢ ἐπὶ τῆς Ὀλύμπου, ἢ ἐς τὴν Ποτίδαιαν *either towards Olympus or to potidea.*

Hence the phrases : τάσσεσθαι ἐφ' ενός, ἐπὶ τριῶν, etc., *to be drawn up one, three, deep*, ἐπὶ κέρως πλεῖν *to sail in column*—the line resting on its end. Also, λέγειν ἐπὶ δικαστῶν *to speak before a jury*, ἐπωμόσαντο ἐπὶ τῶν μαρτύρων *they swore upon the witnesses*—the action being represented as resting on, supported by, the persons.

2. TIME : as,

ἐπὶ Κύρου βασιλείοντος
in the reign of Cyrus.

ἐπὶ τῶν κινδύνων
in the time of danger.

3. RELATION :

1. *The occasion or author* : as,

ἢ ἐπ' Ἀνταλκίδου καλουμένη εἰρήνη
the peace called after Antalcidas.

2. *Concerning* : as,

ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδός
speaking concerning the beautiful boy.

3. *Conformity to a standard* (the condition on which the act rests) : as,

ἐπὶ τοῦ βίου τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπιδείξειεν ἂν τις
one might show this by the standard of daily life.

B. WITH DATIVE.

1. LOCAL—on, at, by, in addition to : as,

οἱ ἐπὶ ταῖς μηχαναῖς *those stationed at the engines.*

ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ πίνειν *to drink at one's meat* (i.e. in addition to it). So, ἐπὶ τῷ φάγῳις ἄν; *what sauce would you like?*

ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἐπανάστη *he rose afterwards after all.*

φόνος ἐπὶ φόνῳ *murder upon murder.*

2. TIME :

1. ἐπὶ νυκτί
in the night (Hom.).

2. ἐπ' ἐξευρασμένοις
after all is over.

3. RELATION :

1. Occasion or author : as,

χαίρωμεν ἐπὶ τούτοις
let us rejoice at this.

ἐπὶ τινι καλεῖν
to call after a man.

2. Object : as, ἐπὶ γέλωτι *for a joke*, ἐπὶ πείρᾳ, *for an experiment.*

κίνει, μόνον δὲ μὴ 'πὶ κέρδεσιν λέγων
utter what you will, only see that you speak not with a view to gain.

ψεύδεται καὶ ἐπὶ διαβολῇ τῇ ἐμῇ λέγει
he lies and speaks to calumniate me.

3. Dependence on : as,

ἐφ' ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τοὺς ἀδίκους κολάζειν
it is in our power to chastise the wicked (i.e. the charge rests upon us).

4. Circumstances, conditions : as,

ἀλλ' οὐκ ἐπ' ἀρρήτοις γε τοῖς ἐμοῖς λόγοις
not with my words as they remained unspoken (not in my secret heart).

τὴν χώραν ἀνέθεσαν τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι ἐπὶ πάσῃ ἀεργία
they dedicated the land to Apollo, to be entirely untilled.

So in the phrases : ἐπὶ τούτοις, ἐφ' ᾧ τε, ἐπ' οὐδενί *on these conditions, on condition that, on no terms whatever*, ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ *in the very fact.*

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL—upon (with idea of motion to), towards, against : as,

προελθὼν ἐπὶ βῆμα ὑψηλὸν ἔλεγε
having stepped forward on to a lofty platform he spoke.

καταφεύγει ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος
he flees to the wall.

ἐπὶ τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἤκουσι
they are come up against the Athenians.

Hence of *extension towards* : as,

ἐπὶ δεξιὰ ἢ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ ἵεναι <i>to go either to the right or to the left.</i>	ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι ἐτάξαιτο <i>they drew up their line twenty- five deep (lit. extending to twenty-five shields).</i>
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ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ *in general*, ὡς
ἐπὶ τὸ πᾶν εἰπεῖν *to speak
generally.*

2. TIME : as,

ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας
for many days.

ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον
for a long time.

3. RELATION :

1. *Concerning* : as, τὸ ἐπ' ἐμέ *as far as concerns me.*

2. *Object* : as,

ἐπὶ τὰς ναὺς ἔπεμψαν
they sent for the ships.

ἐπὶ θήραν ἔσαν
they went for hunting.

3. *Conformity to a standard* : as,

ἐπὶ τὸ σωφρονέστερον
in accordance with what is more prudent.

ἐπὶ forms several phrases : as,

ἐπ' ἀληθείας, ἐπ' ἀληθείᾳ
in truth.

ἐπὶ πᾶν
altogether.

ἐφ' ἐξῆς
in order.

ἐπ' ἴσα
equally.

ἐπ' ἐλαφρῶ
easily.

ἐπὶ πόδα
step by step.

Obs.—ἐπί in Composition has the peculiar senses of—

1. *Addition* : as, ἐπιδίδωμι *to increase* (neut.).

2. *Movement to and fro* ; *Interchange* : as,

ἰστὸν ἐποίχεσθαι
to go to and fro at the loom.

3. *Accompaniment* : as, ἐπαδεῖν *to sing to music* (carmina dividere), ἐπαυλεῖν *to accompany on the flute.*

§ 134. μετά=COMBINATION. With the GENITIVE=*with*. With the DATIVE=*among*. With the ACCUSATIVE=*after*.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL—*with* : as,

μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων καθῆσθαι
to sit with the others.

Hence, *to aid another* : as,

μετὰ τῶν ἡδικομένων πολεμεῖν
to war on the side of the injured.

2. RELATION :

1. Manner, accompanying circumstances : as,

ὑμῖν οἱ πρόγονοι τοῦτο τὸ γέρας ἐκτήσαντο καὶ κατέλιπον
μετὰ πολλῶν καὶ μεγάλων κινδύνων
*your ancestors gained and left you this honour with many
and great dangers.*

2. Conformity to a standard : as,

μετ' ἀληθείας σκοπούμενος
*considering in conformity with truth (i.e. judging by the
standard of the truth).*

B. WITH DATIVE.

The Dative is found only in Poetry, chiefly Epic : as,

μετὰ στρατῷ
in the army.

μετὰ πνοίης ἀνέμοιο
with the blasts of the wind.

μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχειν
to hold in the hands.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL—*into the middle, among, following after* : as,

ἵκεσθαι μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
to go into the midst of Trojans and Greeks.

βῆ δὲ μετ' Ἰδομενεῖα
and he went after Idomeneus

2. TIME : as,

μετὰ ταῦτα
after this.

μετὰ Κῦρον
after the time of Cyrus.

μετὰ τρεῖς ἡμέρας
after three days.

μεθ' ἡμέραν
after daybreak (i.e. by day).

Hence of sequence in order, κάλλιστος μετὰ Πηλεΐωνα *the fairest after Pelides.*

3. RELATION :

1. *Of the Object* : as,

Εὐρυσθέως πέμψαντος ἵππειον μετὰ ὄχημα
Eurystheus having sent him after the horse-chariot (to fetch it).

2. *Conformity to a standard* : as,

μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ after thy heart's desire and mine.

Obs.—In composition μετὰ chiefly means—

1. *Change* : as, μεταγινώσκω *I change my mind.*2. *Interchange* : as, μετέχω *I partake*, μεταδίδωμι *I impart.*3. *Removal* : as, μεθίημι *I let go.*

§ 135. παρά = JUXTAPOSITION—*by the side of.*

With the GENITIVE—from the side of=from.

With the DATIVE—at the side of=near.

With the ACCUSATIVE—to the side of=to.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. *LOCAL*—from : as, ἀγγελία ἤκει παρὰ βασιλέως *a message is come from the king.* So always with πρέσβεια, ἄγγελοι, οἱ παρ' ἡμῶν *our party.* In Poetry τὰ παρ ποδός *things close at hand.*

2. *CAUSAL*—the origin : as,

μανθάνετε τὰ πάλαι παρὰ τῶν ποιητῶν
learn ancient events from the poets.

B. WITH DATIVE.

1. *LOCAL*—at, before, with : as,

ἔστη παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ *he stood before the king.*

μέγας παρὰ βασιλεῖ ἐγένετο
he had become of great importance with the king.

2. *RELATION*—before a judge ; hence, in a man's judgment : as,

τοσοῦτῳ θαυμαστότερος παρὰ πᾶσι νομίζεται ὁ Φίλιππος
by so much more marvellous is Philip considered in all men's judgments.

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

I. *LOCAL* :1. *In front of, by (with Persons to)* : as,

ὁ παρὰ τὸν Ἀχέροντα θεὸς ἀνάσσει
the god that rules by Acheron.

μετετάξαντο παρ' Ἀθηναίους
they went over to the Athenian ranks.

2. *Motion along, by the side of* : as,

παρὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ὁδὸν *παρὰ πόδας*
along the whole road. *by one's feet.*

3. *On the other side of, beyond* : as,

παρὰ τὴν πόλιν τὸ στρατεῦμα παρήγεν
he was leading his army by, beyond, the city.

Hence several phrases : as, *παρ' ἐλπίδα* *beyond or contrary to hopes*, *παρὰ δόξαν* *contrary to expectation*, *παρὰ φύσιν*, *παρὰ τὸ δίκαιον*, *παρὰ δύναμιν*, *παρὰ τὸν νόμον*. *παρὰ ταῦτα οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἐστὶν* *beyond this there is nothing*.

4. *Proximity to, near* : as,

παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἢ Μυτιλήνη ἦλθε κινδύνου
within so much did Mytilene come of danger.

παρὰ μικρὸν ἦλθεν ἀποθανεῖν
he came within an ace of being killed.

2. *TIME—during* : as,

παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον *παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν καιρὸν*
during the war. *at the very time.*

3. *RELATION* :

1. *Conformity to a standard—by* : as,

τούτους τοὺς νόμους παρὰ τοὺς τῶν ἄλλων κρίνει
judge these laws by those of others (lit. taking and placing them alongside of the others).

2. *Through, by means of, according to* * (more usually *διά* = the efficient cause) : as,

οὐδὲ γὰρ οὗτος παρὰ τὴν αὐτοῦ ῥώμην τοσοῦτον ἐπνήξεται
ὅσον παρὰ τὴν ἡμετέραν ἀμέλειαν
for neither has Philip increased in consequence of his own power so much as by our neglect.

3. *Comparison* : as, *οὐδεὶς σὺ παρὰ τοῦτον* *you are nothing to him*, *παρ' ὀλίγον*, *παρὰ πολὺ* *by little, by much*.

4. *Proportion* : as, *παρὰ τὰς τριάκοντα ναῦς* *for every thirty ships* (i.e. he gives so much). The sum is viewed as compared with the number of ships.

5. *Sequence* : as, *ἡμέρα παρ' ἡμέραν* *day after day* (one day compared with another), *πληγὴ παρὰ πληγὴν* *blow upon blow*.

* This idiom is chiefly found in Thucydides and Demosthenes.

Obs.—In composition παρά has the peculiar sense of *badly* (lit. beside the mark) : as, παρακόπτω to *strike badly*, to counterfeit coin, to be mad, παράνοια madness, παράμους, discordant, παραφορά madness, παραχρῶμαι to abuse.

§ 136. πρὸς = IN FRONT OF (= πρό + ἐς), with additional idea of motion to.

1. With the GENITIVE—from in front of=from or by.
2. With the DATIVE—in front of=near.
3. With the ACCUSATIVE—to the front of=to.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL—before, coming from or towards : as,

πρὸς θαλάσσης ταῦτα τὰ χωρία ἐστί
these spots are towards the sea.

τὸν μὲν πρὸς βόρειω ἑστέωτα . . . τὸν δὲ πρὸς νότον
one facing the north, the other the south. (Both Accusative and Genitive are found in this sense.)

πρὸς τῶν κρατούντων δ' ἐσμέν, οἱ δ' ἡσσωμένων
but we are on the side of the conquerors, and they of the losers.

πρὸς τῶν ἐχόντων, Φοῖβε, τὸν νόμον τίθης
O Phoebus, you lay down your law for the rich.

2. RELATION :

1. Origin : as, πρὸς μητρός on the mother's side, οἱ πρὸς αἵματος blood relations.

5. Nature : as, πρὸς γυναικός ἐστι it arises from a woman's nature (i.e. it is the nature of a woman).

3. Opinion, judgment : as,

ἄδικον οὔτε πρὸς θεῶν οὔτε πρὸς ἀνθρώπων
unjust neither in the eyes of gods nor of men.

And hence in adjurations : πρὸς τῶν θεῶν in the name of the gods. It is common to place the Personal Pronoun between the Preposition and the Noun : as, νῦν πρὸς σε πατὴρ λίσσομαι now I entreat thee by thy father.

4. Agent : as,

πρὸς ἀνδρὸς φοβουμένη
being made to fear by her husband.

5. Cause (efficient) : as,

· πρὸς αὐτοφώρων ἀμπλακημάτων διπλᾶς
ὄψεις ἀράξας

*in consequence of self-detected errors, having torn out his
two eyes.*

B. WITH DATIVE.

1. LOCAL—in the presence of—at, in : as,

πρὸς τοῖς κριταῖς *before the judges.*

ἔβαιψας ἔγχος εὖ πρὸς Ἀργείων στρατῷ

thou dippedst thy spear well in the army of the Greeks.

2. TIME—near to : as, πρὸς ἑσπέρα *at evening.*3. RELATION : as, πρὸς τούτοις *in addition to these things.*

Obs.—πρὸς τούτων *from these, at the hands of these, πρὸς ταῦτα
with reference to, in reply to these things.*

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1. LOCAL :

1. Towards, With, Against : as,

πρὸς τὴν πόλιν *to the city, πρὸς δεξιάν towards the right
hand.*

σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τοὺς στρατηγούς
to make a truce with the generals.

μάχεσθαι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους
to fight against the Athenians.

2. TIME—towards : as, πρὸς ἡμέραν *towards daybreak.*

So of number : πρὸς εἴκοσι *nearly twenty.*

3. RELATION :

1. Reference to an object (hence with all Verbs of speaking) :

as, σκοποῦντες πρὸς ταῦτα *looking to this, πρὸς ἀρετὴν
θαυμαστός ἦν he was wonderful for virtue.*

βούλομαι πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἐξετάσαι τὰ πράγματα

I desire, addressing myself to you, to examine the matter.

2. In accordance with a standard : as,

πολλὴ ἂν ἀπιστία ἦν τῆς δυνάμεως πρὸς τὸ κλέος αὐτῶν
*there would have been great incredulity about their power
in comparison with their reputation.*

οὐδὲν τὸ δούλον πρὸς τὸ μὴ δούλον γένος

the slave race is nothing in comparison with the free.

πρὸς τοῦτον ἐποιούντο τὴν εἰρήνην
in conformity with his wishes they made they peace.

So, in many phrases : as, πρὸς ἡδονήν, πρὸς τὸ ἀκριβές, πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν, πρὸς φιλίαν, etc.

3. Hence of *exchanges* : ἡδονὰς πρὸς ἡδονὰς καὶ λύπας πρὸς λύπας, καὶ φόβον πρὸς φόβον καταλλάττεσθαι, καὶ μείζω πρὸς ἐλάττω, ὥσπερ νομίσματα.

§ 137. ὑπό = POSITION BENEATH.

With the GENITIVE—*motion from below* = *by*.

With the DATIVE—*rest below* = *under*.

With the ACCUSATIVE—*motion to below* = *to*.

A. WITH GENITIVE.

1. LOCAL :

1. *Motion from under—from, out of* : as,

ὑπὸ χθονὸς ἦκε φώσδε
came from beneath the earth to the light.

2. *Under* : as,

ἧχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον
where is the deepest abyss below the earth.

2. RELATION :

1. *The author—under the hands of—by* (the most usual form of expressing the Agent in Greek) : as,

ἡ παῖς ξυναρπασθεῖσα βουκόλων ὑπο
the girl carried off by herdsmen.

2. *The cause* : as,

ὑπὸ μέθης μαίνεσθαι
to be mad from intoxication.

ὑπὸ μεγέθους τοῦ ἐπικρεμαμένου ἔτι κινδύνου πάντα ταῦτα αὐτοῖς οἷσθ' ἐφαίνετο
in consequence of the magnitude of the yet impending danger, all these things seemed to them bearable.

3. *Means, instrument, accompaniment, circumstances* : as,

ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς
(a cloud) coming down on the sea under the blast of Zephyr.
 ὑπὸ μαστίγων ὄρουσον
they were made to dig by scourging.

So, ὑπὸ συρίγγων, ὑπὸ φορμίγγων, ὑπὸ τυμπάνων *to the tune of*,
 ὑπὸ κήρυκος ἐποιοῦντο τὰς εὐχάς *they recited their prayers after a*
herald, who recited them first.

So, ὑπ' εὐκλείας θανεῖν *to die with glory*, ὑπὸ μνήμης *memoriter.*

B. WITH DATIVE.

1. LOCAL : as,

ὑπὸ τῷ Ὑμήττῳ κατώκηντο οἱ Πελασγοί
under Hymettus the Pelasgi had been settled.

ὑπὸ στέγῃ *in the house*, ὑπὸ σκηναῖς *in the tents.*

2. RELATION—under one's power : as,

τὴν Ἑλλάδα ὑφ' ἑαυτῷ ποιήσασθαι ᾔθελεν ὁ Ξέρξης
Xerxes wished to subjugate Greece.

ὑπὸ τῷ βασιλεῖ ἦν
he was in the king's power.

Obs.—In Poetry we have the Dative in some of the Genitive senses : as, ὑπὸ βαρβίτῳ *to the lyre*, πίπτειν ὑπὸ τινι *to die by a man's hands.*

C. WITH ACCUSATIVE.

1 LOCAL :

1. Motion under, to : as,

ὑπὸ τὴν ἡπειρον ἐκομίζοντο
they were passing to the continent.

φοιτᾷ γὰρ ὑπ' ἀγρίαν ὕλαν
for he roams beneath (into the depths of) the savage wood.

Hence, near to : as,

κεῖνος δ' ὑπ' αὐτὴν ἐσχάτην στήλην ἔχων
 ἔκριμπετ' αἰεὶ σύριγγα
and he keeping close to the very edge of the turning-post
(i.e. driving close up under it), ever grazed the nave
of his wheel.

2. TIME : as,

ὑπὸ τὴν πρώτην ἐπελθοῦσαν νύκτα
just before the first night that followed.

ὑπὸ τὴν παροιχομένην νύκτα
about the time of the past night.

3. RELATION—subjection to : as,

καὶ ἦν ὑπὸ βασιλέα δασμοφόρος
and he was a tributary under the king.

Obs.—In Composition ὑπὸ has the peculiar senses of, 1. *Secretly*: as, ὑπεκπέμπειν to send out secretly, ὑποβλέπειν to cast secret looks at. 2. *Deficiency*: as, ὑπόλευκος whitish.

OF THE PRONOUN.

§ 138. The Personal Pronoun is sometimes put for the Possessive or the Possessive for the Personal: as,

ἡ ψυχὴ σου or ἡ σὴ ψυχὴ thy life.

ἀλλὰ με σὸς τε πόθος, σά τε μήδεα, φαίδιμ' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
σὴ τ' ἀγανοφροσύνη μεληδέα θυμὸν ἀπήνυρα
but my longing for thee and care for thee, O bright Ulysses,
and my love for thee, took away from me my sweet life.

Often an Adjective is added agreeing with the Genitive of the Personal Pronoun implied in the Possessive: as,

τὰμὰ δυστήνου κακά (= τὰ κακὰ ἐμοῦ δυστήνου)
the evils of me wretched.

Obs.—The peculiar Attraction of the Relative Pronoun is noticed under Adjectival Clauses, § 166.

OF THE ARTICLE.

§ 139. The Article is a Demonstrative Pronoun. It originally had two equivalent forms, ὁς, ἡ, ὃ, and ὁ, ἡ, τό. It has three uses: 1. Pronominal. 2. Emphatic. 3. Logical.

§ 140.

A. PRONOMINAL.

1. Demonstrative: as,

τῶν πολεμίων οἱ μὲν ἐβόων, οἱ δὲ συνεσκευάζοντο
of the enemy some were crying out, others were preparing
their baggage.

λύκος ἀμνὸν ἐδίωκεν, ὃ δὲ εἰς ναὸν κατέφυγε
a wolf was hunting a lamb, but it escaped into a temple.

καὶ ὅς, ἀκούσας ταῦτα, ἔωσεν αὐτὸν ἐκ τῆς τάξεως
and he, on hearing this, pushed him out of the rank.

ἡ δ' ὅς said he, ἡ δ' ἡ said she (frequent in Plato).

2. Relative (Ionic and Poetic): as,

σόφισμα τῷ νιν αὐτίχ' αἰρήσειν δοκῶ
a trick by which I think soon to catch him.

διπλῇ μάστιγι τὴν Ἄρης φιλεῖ
with the double whip which Ares loves.

Both uses are found in the following line of Homer :

ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν τὰ δέδασται
but what we plundered from the cities that has been divided.

§ 141.

B. EMPHATIC.

1. Simple : as,

ὁ βασιλεύς, *that king, whom you know.*
 τὸ ἀγαθόν *the chief good.*

2. Before Proper Names and Names of well-known Things and Qualities (called *Abstract*) : as, ὁ ἄνθρωπος *man*, ὁ Σωκράτης *Socrates*, ἡ εὐδαιμονία, ἡ ἀρετή, τὸ κάλλος.

Obs. 1.—When another Noun is in apposition the Article is omitted with the Proper Name : as, Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος *Socrates the philosopher.*

Obs. 2.—Names of Places followed by a Noun in apposition generally take the Article, sometimes both have it : as, ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός *the river Euphrates*, ἡ Λήκυθος τὸ φρούριον *Lecythus the fortress.*

Obs. 3.—The Article is frequently omitted : as, ἄνθρωπος *man*, βασιλεύς *the king of Persia*, Θεός *God*, οὐρανός *heaven*, γῆ *earth* ; there being no need of distinction in these cases.

3. Hence the Article has nearly the force of a Possessive Pronoun :

τυραννίδα ἔχετε τὴν ἀρχήν
you hold your empire as a tyranny.

4. The Article prefixed alters the sense of many words : as, ἄλλοι *others*, οἱ ἄλλοι *the rest* : ἕτεροι *others*, οἱ ἕτεροι *the other party* ; πολλοί *many*, οἱ πολλοί *the majority, the plebs* ; ὀλίγοι *few*, οἱ ὀλίγοι *the minority, the nobles.*

5. In many cases the Noun to which the Article belongs is omitted when there can be no misunderstanding as,

Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ τοῦ Φιλίππου *Alexander son of Philip.*

οἱ τοῦ Πλάτωνος *Plato's disciples.*

ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων (πόλις) *the state of the Athenians.*

τὰ τῶν φίλων κοινά *the goods of friends are common.*

ἡ δεξιὰ (χείρ) *the right hand.*

ἡ εὐθεία (ὁδός) *the straight road.*

ἡ ῥητορικὴ (τέχνη) *the art of rhetoric*

Obs.—With GENITIVES, Subjective or Objective, we generally find the Article if the preceding Substantive has it : as,

ἡ τοῦ ποιητοῦ τέχνη *the poet's art.*

φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκήσεως τῶν κερδῶν τὴν φανεράν ὠφελίαν τῆς πόλεως ἀφαιρούμεθα.

being jealous on account of the obscure suspicion of bribery we deprive ourselves of the manifest advantage of the state.

§ 142.

C. LOGICAL.

The Logical use of the Article is to distinguish between the parts of a Proposition.

1. The Article marks the SUBJECT of a sentence : as

ἄσκος ἐγένετο ἡ κόρη

the girl was turned into a wine skin.

Obs. 1.—Sometimes both Subject and Predicate are stated indefinitely : as,

ἵππος ἔτεκε λαγών *a mare brought forth a hare.*

Obs. 2.—If the Proposition is simply convertible, both have or both have not the Article : as,

ἡ εἰρήνη ἐστὶ τὰγαθόν

peace is the chief good, or the chief good is peace.

σωφροσύνη ἂν εἴη αἰδώς

prudence would be modesty, or modesty would be prudence.

II. The Article distinguishes ATTRIBUTE from Predicate.

1. If the Article is attached to the Adjective it is an Attribute :

ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς

βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας

ὁ βασιλεὺς ὁ μέγας

} *the great king.*

2. If the Article is attached to the Substantive, the Adjective is a Predicate : as,

ὁ βασιλεὺς μέγας

μέγας ὁ βασιλεὺς

} *the king is great.*

This is frequent also with Oblique Cases : as,

ἤραν τὸ τεῖχος ὑψηλόν

*they raised the wall to a great height.**

καλοὺς ἔχει τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς

her eyes are beautiful.

* The subject of the sentence may be marked by translating *The wall which they built was high, &c.*

Obs. 1.—Observe the following Attributive words, αὐτός, οὗτος, ὅδε, ἐκείνος, πᾶς, ἅμφω, ἄκρος, μέσος, ὅλος, etc. We may say in- differently, οὗτοι οἱ ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι *these men*. οὗτοι is here in both cases the Attribute.

Obs. 2.—αὐτός without the Article means *self*, with the Article *same*. In both cases it is an Attribute: as,

αὐτὸς ὁ ἄνθρωπος *the man himself*.

ὁ αὐτὸς ἄνθρωπος *the same man*.

The Oblique Cases of αὐτός are used for the Third Personal Pronoun.

III. The Article is used with various parts of speech to form COMPLEX NOUNS: as,

1. Infinitives: τὸ σωφρονεῖν *prudence*.

2. Adjectives: οἱ ἀγαθοί *the good*.

3. Adverbs: οἱ πάλαι *men of old*.

4. Participles: οἱ φεύγοντες, οἱ φυγόντες *the exiles*. This is particularly the case when the Article is used with the Future Participle to form a Verbal Noun: as, οὐδ' ὁ συλλύσων παρῆν *nor was the peacemaker at hand*.

5. Cases of Nouns (generally with Prepositions): as, οἱ ξὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ *those with the king*, ὁ Διὸς *the son of Zeus*.

6. With a Clause: τὸ ἦν πείσωμεν ὑμᾶς *the supposition that we may persuade you*.

Obs.—All words standing between the Article and the Substantive help to form a Complex Noun: as, αἱ τῶν τὰ τῆς πόλεως πράγματα παρτόντων ἀδικίας *the injustices of those who manage the affairs of the State*.

OF THE VERB.

A. TENSES.

§ 143. The Tenses of the Verb may be arranged as in Latin:

Pres.	{	Simple	λύω	<i>I loose</i>	} Pres. Tense
		Pres. Relation	λύω	<i>I am loosing</i>	
		Past Relation	λέλυκα	<i>I have loosed</i>	Perf.
		Fut. Relation	λύσειν μέλλω	<i>I am about to loose</i>	Fut. Pres.

Past	Simple	ἔλυσα	<i>I loosed</i>	Aor.
	Pres. Relation	ἔλυον	<i>I was loosing</i>	Imperf.
	Past Relation	ἐλέλυκειν	<i>I had loosed</i>	Pluperf.
	Fut. Relation	λύσειν ἔμελλον	<i>I was about to loose</i>	Fut. Past
Fut.	Simple	λύσω	<i>I shall loose</i>	Fut.
	Pres. Relation	λύσω	<i>I shall be loosing</i>	
	Past Relation	λελυκώς ἔσομαι	<i>I shall have loosed</i>	Fut. Perf.
	Fut. Relation	λύσειν μελλήσω	<i>I shall be about to loose</i>	Fut. Fut.

§ 144. Some of the Tenses of the Verb have peculiar usages.

1. The PRESENT is used in History to give vigour to the narrative (Historic Present): as,

ἀνήγοντο ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν . . . καὶ ἅμα ἔφ' πλέοντες
καθορῶσι τὰς τῶν Κερκυραίων ναῦς μετεώρους
they put out as for battle, and at daybreak as they are
sailing they perceive the Corcyraean ships in the offing.

2. The Present expresses a state begun in past time and now continuing (*Præteritum præsens*): as, νικῶ *I am conqueror*, φεύγω *I am an exile*. So, in Sophocles, *Philoct.* 261:

ὃδ' εἰμ' ἐγὼ σοι κείνος ὃν κλύεις ἴσως
τῶν Ἡρακλείων ὄντα δεσπότην ὅπλων
I am that man before thee of whom perhaps thou hast
heard as master of Heracles' arms.

Obs.—Some Presents have regularly a Perfect sense: as, ἤκω *I am come*, οἶχομαι *I am gone*. Their Imperfects are used as Pluperfects.

§ 145. 1. The FUTURE is used interrogatively in an Imperative sense (§ 196): as,

οὐ μὴ λαλήσεις, ἀλλ' ἀκολουθήσεις ἐμοί;
will you not be silent, and follow me?
ἔξεις ἀτρέμας; *be quiet, will you?*

2. The Future Infinitive follows Verbs of intending, wishing, asking: as, βούλομαι, μέλλω, δέομαι:

ἐδεήθησαν τῶν Μεγαρέων ναυσὶ σφᾶς ξυμπροπέμψειν
they begged the Megarians to aid in escorting them with
a fleet.

But μέλλω with the Present Infinitive is used for the Future Indicative: as, μέλλω λέγειν = λέξω.

§ 146. 1. The PERFECTS *οἶδα, ζοικα, ἄνωγα, πέποιθα, βέβηκα, δέδοικα, κέκτημαι, τέθηκα* are generally used to express continued action like the Present.

2. Instantaneous action is expressed by the Perfect : as,

εἰ με τόξων ἐγκρατὴς αἰσθήσεται, ὄλωλα
if he sees me when he has the bow and arrows in his
hands, I am undone.

§ 147. 1. The IMPERFECT signifies the beginning or intention of an action : as,

ὥς ἡ ναὺς διεφθείρετο, ἔσφαξεν ἑαυτόν
as the ship was beginning to sink he killed himself.

ἐκάλουν τὸ ὄνομα αὐτοῦ Ἰωάννην
they wanted to call his name John.

So, in the Participle or Oblique Mood : as,

εἰ τίς σε κτείνει
if anyone tried to kill you.
εἰ πατήρ σ' ὁ καίνων ἦν
if the man who tried to kill you were your father.

§ 248. 1. The AORIST is often used in a frequentative sense with or without *ἄν* : as,

ἄνθρωπος δ' ὅταν τοῖς ἐνδον ἄχθεται ξυνών,
ἔξω μολὼν ἔπαιψε καρδίαν ἄσης
a man whenever he is vexed with things at home goes
abroad and eases his heart of its annoyance.

2. The Aorist is used in conversation of something recently said or done : as, *καλῶς ἔλεξας* *well said.* Compare

ἦσθην σέρφῳ σφαγιαζομένῳ
I liked the idea of a goat being sacrificed.

Μήδειαν εἶπον τῆσδε γῆς ἔξω περᾶν
I told Medea (once for all) to leave this land.

καί σοι ταῦτ' Ἀχιλλέως τέκνον παρήνεσα
and this, O son of Achilles, I advise thee (i.e. I advised
thee just now).

3. The Aorist in all the Oblique Moods has the force not of a past action but of one done momentarily or with reference to one single time : as,

a. CONJUNCTIVE :

εἰπωμεν ἢ σιωπῶμεν ;
must we speak (this once) or be silent (for ever) ?

β. OPTATIVE :

γένοιο οἷος εἶ be (in your single act) *what you are* (in your general character).

γ. IMPERATIVE : γράφε *write* (continued act), but γράψον ταῦτα *write these things* (in particular).

δ. INFINITIVE :

ῥᾶον φυλάττειν ἢ κτήσασθαι
it is easier to keep (continually) *than to acquire* (in the first instance).

ε. PARTICIPLE :

καὶ ζῶν ὁ φαῦλος καὶ θανὼν κολάζεται
the wicked is punished both in his lifetime (duration) *and after he is dead* (single act).

§ 149. The FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE is used particularly of a Future Action represented as continuing or occurring immediately : as,

οὐδεὶς κατὰ σπουδὰς μετεγγραφῆσεται,
 ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἦν τὸ πρῶτον ἐγγεγράφεται
no one shall be transferred by interest to another tribe ;
but shall remain inscribed as he was at first.
 πάντα σοι πεπράξεται, *all that you want shall be done at once.*

§ 150. B. THE MOODS OF THE FINITE VERB.

The Predicate may stand in certain relations of thought to the speaker : (a) as a fact, (b) as a supposition.

The *Indicative* states a fact ;

The *Conjunctive*, after Primary Tenses, a present or future supposition ;

The *Optative*, after Historic Tenses, a past supposition ; *

The *Imperative*, a wish or command in present time.

The following peculiar usages are to be noticed :—

§ 151. The Indicative may be used after Historic Tenses in giving the actual words said : as,

ἔλεξεν ὅτι Σωκράτης ἕστηκεν
he said, Socrates is standing.

* The Conjunctive and optative were originally considered as Tenses of the Indicative ; and we find them in Homer in the *apodosis* of sentences without *ἄν* : as ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρες φέροιεν *which two men would not carry*. They are used in Final and Relative and Consecutive sentences and Oratio obliqua as the Primary and Historic Conjunctive. See § 162 B. Obs. 3.

§ 152. This is particularly the case in the Future, which often appears instead of the Historic Conjunctive in Final Sentences : as,

ἐπρασσον ὅπως βοήθειά τις ἦξει
*they sought to contrive that some aid should come.**

§ 153. The Conjunctive is used to express—

(1) A Command : as,

ἐλευθέως θάνω *let me die in freedom.*

ἐλθωμεν ἀνὰ ἄστυ *let us go up to the city.*

(2) Deliberation : as,

οἷμοι τί δράσω ; ποῖ φύγω μητρὸς χέρας ;
ah, what shall I do ? whither can I flee my mother's hands ?

§ 154. The Historic Conjunctive (or Optative) is used for—

1. A wish (comp. § 180) : as,

ὦ παῖ γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος
O son, be thou more fortunate than thy father.

2. An indirect command or advice : as,

ἔρδοι τις ἦν ἕκαστος εἰδείη τέχνην
let a man work the art which each man knows.

3. An inclination or desire (of something not realised) : as,

τριωβόλου ἂν τοὺς ἄρτους πριάμην
I would buy the loaves for a three-obol-piece.

4. Deliberation : as,

ἀναξ Ἀπολλων καὶ θεοί, ποῖ τις φύγοι ;
O king Apollo, and ye gods, where could one fly ?

C. THE VERB INFINITIVE.

§ 155. The Infinitive is used, (1) As a Subject or Object (§ 87). (2) In Substantival Sentences (§ 163). (3) In Consecutive Sentences (§ 173). We may also notice the following uses :

1. With the Article the Infinitive answers to the Latin Gerunds and Gerundive : as,

εἰς τὸ φιλεῖν	. . .	for loving	. . .	ad amandum
τοῦ φιλεῖν	. . .	of loving	. . .	amandi
τῷ φιλεῖν	. . .	by loving	. . .	amando

* *Obs.*—In these two cases the Verb is used which would be present to the mind of the speaker.

2. It is added to Adjectives as the Latin Supine :

δεινὸν λέγειν . . *a terrible thing to speak of* dictu horrendum

but, δεινὸς λέγειν . . *skilful in speaking* peritus dicendi

3. By *Ellipsis* the Infinitive is used—

a. As an Imperative :

γυμνὸν σπείρειν, γυμνὸν δὲ βωπεῖν
nudus ara, sere nudus.

b. To express a wish : as,

θεοὶ πολῖται, μή με δουλείας τυχεῖν
O city gods ! that I may never meet with slavery.

c. In Exclamations : as,

ἐμὲ παθεῖν τάδε *to think that I suffered this !*

d. Adverbially in many phrases : as,

τὸ ἐπὶ ἐκείνοις εἶναι *as far as was in their power.*

τὸ νῦν εἶναι *as the case now is.*

ἐκὼν γε εἶναι *of his own accord* (only with negatives).

ὥς ἔπος εἰπεῖν *so to speak.*

ὥς ξυνηλόντι εἰπεῖν *to speak concisely.*

ὥς Σικελὸν εἶναι (he was rich) *for a Sicilian.*

§ 156. The Participle is used absolutely, or in apposition to part of the sentence.

1. With the Genitive Case of a Noun (§§ 118, 167).

2. With the Nominative Case (§ 91).

3. With the Dative : as,

περῶντι δὲ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ *as the year came round.*

δεξιῷ κέρα ἡγουμένῳ *the right wing leading.**

4. The Neuter of many Participles is used absolutely : as,
ἔξόν it being lawful, παρόν, ὑπάρχον it being in one's power, δέον it being fitting, δόξαν it having seemed good, εἰρημένον it having been said, ἄδηλον ὃν it being uncertain.

καλῶς μὲν αὐτοῖς καθανεῖν ἦκον βίου
it having come to a good time of life for them to die.

* This is generally given as above ; but it may be better to explain the Dative as Instrumental or Temporal.

§ 157. The Participle is used, where in Latin the Infinitive would stand, after Verbs signifying *perception, feeling, beginning, ending*, and many others, such as *λανθάνω, φθάνω, τυγχάνω* : *

ἡμεῖς ἀδύνατοι ὁρῶμεν ὄντες περιγίγνεσθαι
we see that we are unable to conquer.

τιμώμενοι χαίρουσιν ἀνθρώπων ὑπο
they rejoice at being honoured by men.

παῦσαι κακῶς λέγουσα τοὺς γε κοιράνους
stop speaking evil of your lords at least.

οὐκ ἔφθησαν πυθόμενοι τὸν πόλεμον
they had not been beforehand in hearing of the war.

§ 158. ἔχω with the Participle forms a Periphrastic Tense signifying *continuance* : as,

τὸν μὲν προτίσας τὸν δ' ἀτιμάσας ἔχει
the one he has honoured, the other dishonoured (and still continues to do so).

So also when the Participle ἔχων is used with a Finite Verb : as,

τί κυπτάξεις ἔχων περὶ τὴν θύραν ;
why do you keep poking about the door ?

§ 159. Some Participles are used Adverbially : as, *λαθὼν secretly, φθάσας, φθάμενος, ἀνύσας quickly, ἄσμενος with pleasure, τελευτῶν at last, χαίρων with impunity.*

οὐκ ἀνύσαντε δήσετε ; *will you not bind him quickly ?*

τελευτῶν συνεχώρησε *he came to terms at last.*

οὐ χαίροντες ἀπαλλάξετε *you shall not get off scot free.*

§ 160. φέρων, λαβὼν, ἄγων are used where we use 'with' : as, *οἶχεται λαβὼν τὸν παῖδα he is gone with his child. τί μαθὼν, τί παθὼν* are used where we should say 'what induced you to ?'

§ 161. Verbals in -τέος are used—

1. As Adjectives, answering to the Latin Participle in -ndus, with the Dative. These are used passively : as,

ὠφελήτεια σοι ἢ πόλις ἐστίν
the city ought to be benefited by thee.

2. Impersonally either Singular or Plural, with the Dative (§ 104) governing the Case of their Verb. These are generally active : as,

* Compare also § 198, Idioms of certain Verbs.

κολαστέον ἡμῖν ἐστὶ τοὺς ἀδίκους
we must punish the wicked.

τὴν πόλιν οὐ παραδοτέα τοῖς ἐχθροῖς
we must not give up the city to the enemy.

γυναικὸς οὐδαμῶς ἡσσητέα
we ought not to be inferior to a woman.

Obs.—In Attic Greek an Accusative is sometimes put for the Dative : as,

τὸν βουλόμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διωκτέον καὶ
 ἀσκητέον (i.e. δεῖ τὸν βουλόμενον διώκειν καὶ ἀσκεῖν)
*he that wishes to be happy must pursue and practise
 temperance.*

PART II.

THE COMPOUND SENTENCE.

INTRODUCTION.

§ 162. A Compound Sentence is one that combines two or more Simple Sentences. Compound Sentences are either (a) Co-ordinate, or one is (b) Subordinate to the other.

(a) Co-ordinate : as,

ἤδη ἦν μεσημβρία καὶ ἤσθάνοντο ἐστῶτα τὸν Σωκράτην
now it was midday and men saw Socrates still standing.

A. Co-ordinate Sentences are of various kinds, and are connected by Conjunctions (§ 78).

(b) Subordinate : as,

γράφω ταῦτα ἵνα εἰδῇτε τὰ γενόμενα
I write these things that ye may know what has happened.

This Sentence consists of three parts : (1) The Antecedent or Protasis, *γράφω ταῦτα*. (2) The connecting link or Conjunction, *ἵνα*. (3) The Consequent or Apodosis, *εἰδῇτε τὰ γενόμενα*.

Obs.—It is evident that the latter of two Co-ordinate Sentences may be changed into a Subordinate by changing the Conjunction. Thus we might say, *ἤδη ἦν μεσημβρία ὥς ἄνθρωποι ἤσθάνοντο* = *when men saw him*.

B. Subordinate Sentences are—

I. SUBSTANTIVAL SENTENCES, in which the Consequent stands as the Subject or Object of the Antecedent : as,

νομίζω σε ἔχειν τὰ χρήματα
I think that you have the money.

These are called Oblique.

II. ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES, in which the Clause, commencing with a Relative, stands to the other as an Adjective : as,

πέθνηκεν ὁ Φίλιππος ὃς πάντας τοὺς Ἕλληνας κατέστρεψε
Philip is dead, who subdued all the Greeks.

III. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES, which limit the main Sentence Adverbially : as,

- a. *Temporal Sentences*, showing *when* the action took place : as,
 ἐπεὶ ὥρα ἦν ἐπορεύετο *he started when it was time.*
- b. *Final Sentences*, showing *for what purpose* : as,
 ἦλθον ἐπὶ τὸν θεὸν ὥς μάθοιεν τὰ μέλλοντα ἴσθαι
they went to the god that they might learn the future.
- c. *Consecutive Sentences*, showing *with what result* : as,
 δεινῶς ἐχάρην ὥστε μὴ κρατεῖν τοῦ νοῦ
I was outrageously glad, so that I could not control my senses.
- d. *Causal Sentences*, showing *the cause* : as,
 ἐχάρην ὅτι σὺ 'Ολύμπια ἀνείλες
I was glad that you won the Olympia.
- e. *Conditional Sentences*, showing *the condition* upon which
 a thing is or will be done : as,
 εἰ ταῦτα ἀληθὴ ἐστίν ὁλωλα
if this is true, I am undone.
 εἰάν τι λάβω σοι τὸ ἥμισυ δώσω
if I get anything I will give you half.

Obs. 1.—Concessive and Limitative Sentences fall under the Conditional.

Obs. 2.—The Tense of the Dependent Clause is regulated by the Tense of the Principal Clause. (a) Primary Tenses follow Primary, (b) Historic Tenses follow Historic : as,

- (a) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀγγέλλεται} \\ \text{ἡγγελεται} \\ \text{ἀγγελθήσεται} \end{array} \right\} \text{ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{φεύγουσι} \\ \text{πεφεύγασι} \\ \text{φεύξονται} \end{array} \right.$
it is, has been, or will be, told that the enemy are, have been, or will be, fleeing.
- (b) $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἡγγέλλετο} \\ \text{ἡγγελετο} \\ \text{ἡγγέλθη} \end{array} \right\} \text{ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔφευγον} \\ \text{ἐπεφεύγεσαν} \\ \text{ἐφηνον} \end{array} \right.$
it was being told, had been told, or was told, that the enemy was fleeing, had been fleeing, or did flee.

Obs. 3.—In the same manner the Tenses of the Primary Conjunctive (Subjunctive) follow Primary Tenses of the Indicative ; the Tenses of the Historic Conjunctive (Optative) follow the Historic Tenses of the Indicative : as,

A. Primary Sequences :

Pres. γράφω	} ναῦτα ἵνα εἰδῆτε	scribo	} ut sciatis
Fut. γράψω		scribam	
Perf. γέγραφα		scripsi	

I write, shall write, have written, this that ye may know.

B. Historic Sequences :

Imp.	ἔγραφον	} ταῦτα ἵνα εἰδείητε	scribebam	} ut sciretis
Aor.	ἔγραψα		scripsi	
Pluperf.	ἔγεγράφειν		scripseram	
<i>I was writing, wrote, had written, this that ye might know.</i>				

I. SUBSTANTIVAL SENTENCES.

§ 163. Substantival Sentences (also called Oblique or Objective) are divided into : A. Oblique Enunciation. B. Oblique Petition. C. Oblique Question.

A. OF OBLIQUE ENUNCIATION there are three classes.

1. The Indicative or Historic Conjunctive, after the Conjunctions ὅτι and ὥς *that* :

a. The Indicative is used to show that a fact is spoken of : as,
πάντες ὁμολογοῦσιν ὥς αἱ μάχαι κρίνονται ἀνδρείᾳ
all allow that battles are decided by courage.

b. The Historic Conjunctive (Optative) shows that a statement of another person is spoken of : as,

ἔλεγον ὅτι Ἀρίαιος πεφευγὼς εἶη
they said that Ariæus had fled.

c. The Mood and Tense sometimes depend on the time present to the mind of the speaker : as,

ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθνηκεν
they said that Cyrus is dead.

ἔλεγεν ὅτι ὀρθῶς ἠτιῶντο
he said that they were blaming him rightly.

d. Sometimes the Subject of the Oblique Clause is attracted so as to be the Object of the Principal Verb : as,

ἔλεγε τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ὥς ζευχθῆναι χρεὼν εἶη
he said of the Hellespont that it must be bridged.

2. The Accusative and Infinitive :

a. The Objective Sentence is often expressed by an Infinitive dependent on the Objective Case which follows the Principal Verb : as,

εἶχον ἐλπίδας
φόνον ποτ' αὐτὸν πράκτορ' ἕξσθαι πατρός
I had hopes that he would some day come as an avenger of his father's murder.

b. The Accusative is attracted into the Nominative, where the Principal Verb and Infinitive have both the same Subject : as,

οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν
he said that he was not the general, but the other man.

c. Or it is omitted altogether : as,

ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος ἔφασκεν εἶναι Διὸς υἱός
Alexander used to say that he was the son of Zeus.

3. The Participle is sometimes used instead of the preceding constructions, especially after οἶδα *I know*, μέμνημαι *I remember*, ἀκούω *I hear*, φαίνομαι *I am shown to be*, etc. : as,

ᾗδεσαν οἱ στρατηγοὶ οὐ κατορθοῦντες (=2. b.) καὶ τοὺς
 στρατιώτας ἀχθομένους (=2. a.)

*the generals knew that they themselves were not succeeding,
 and that the soldiers were becoming disheartened.*

τὴν πατρίδα φαίνεται προδοῦς *he is shown to have betrayed
 his country.*

Obs.—With such Verbs the Infinitive and Participle are often contrasted in meaning : as,

φαίνεται	εἶναι	<i>he seems to be</i>	(=videtur)
φαίνεται	ὦν	<i>he evidently is</i>	(=apparet)
αἰσχύνομαι	λέγειν	<i>I am ashamed to say it</i>	(=I do not say it)
αἰσχύνομαι	λέγων	<i>I am ashamed of saying it</i>	(=I do say it)

B. OBLIQUE PETITION.

§ 164. Oblique Petition is expressed (1) by the Infinitive, (2) by ὅπως (ὄφρα Poet.) with the Conjunctive or Future Indicative : as,

δέομαί σου { ταῦτα ποιεῖν
 ὅπως ταῦτα ποιήσεις
 ὅπως ταῦτα ποιῇς

I pray thee to do this.

Obs.—Sometimes the Principal Verb is omitted : as,

ἀλλ' ὅπως μὴ δράσεις ταῦτα (sc. δέομαι ὅπως)
but I beg that you will not do this.

C. OBLIQUE QUESTION.

§ 165. The Indicative or Conjunctive follows the Primary or Historic Tenses of the Principal Verb with Interrogative Pronouns and Particles—ὅστις, ὅποιος, ὅπόσος, ὅπότερος, εἰ, ἔάν, ὅπως, ὅποτε, ὅπου, etc. : as,

σκέψαι εἰ ὁ Ἑλλήνων νόμος κάλλιον ἔχει
examine if the Greek law is on a better footing (=it is).

σκέψαι ἂν τόδε σοι μᾶλλον ἀρέσκη
examine if this will please you better (=it probably will).

φράξεν ὅπως Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσεις κακὸν ἡμᾶρ
consider how you will avert from the Danaï the evil day.

οὐκ οἶδα ὅστις ἐστὶν ὁ στρατηγός
I know not who is the general.

εἶρετο ὁ Καμβύσης ὃ τι τῇ πόλει ὄνομα εἶη
Cambyses asked what was the name of the city.

II. ADJECTIVAL SENTENCES.

§ 166. 1. Adjectival Clauses commence with a Relative Pronoun. For the General Rules of the Relative see § 85. These Rules are modified by various Attractions :

a. The Relative is attracted into the Case of the Antecedent, if the Antecedent is Genitive or Dative, and the Relative Accusative* : as,

ξὺν τοῖς θησαυροῖς οἷς ὁ πατὴρ κατέλιπεν
with the treasures which his father left.

b. The Antecedent into the Clause of the Relative : as,

οἷς βιβλίοις ἔχω χρῶμαι
I use the books which I have.

c. By Inverse Attraction the Antecedent may have the Case of its Relative : as,

τὴν οὐσίαν ἣν κατέλιπεν οὐ πλείονος ἀξία ἐστὶ
the property which he left is not worth more.

d. The Relative may agree with the Complement rather than with its Antecedent : as,

περιέπλεον τὴν ἄκραν αἱ καλοῦνται Κλεῖδες τῆς Κύπρου
they were sailing round the cape which is called the Keys of Cyprus.

e. Here we may place the Attractions which occur in some well-known phrases with the Relative Pronouns οἷος, ὅσος, ἥλικος : as,

οἷος σὺ ἀνὴρ *such a man as you are.*

φιλῶ οἷόν σε ἄνδρα *I love such a man as you are.*

δέομαι οἷου σου ἀνδρός *I want such a man as you are.*

πιστεύω οἷε σοὶ ἀνδρί *I trust such a man as you are.†*

* In other cases this attraction is very rare.

† Sometimes this is neglected : as, Σόλων ἐμίσει τοὺς οἷος οὗτος ἀνθρώπους *Solon hated men such as this man is.*

We have a similar attraction in the following idioms: οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐκ ἂν ταῦτα ποιήσειεν *there is no one who could not do this*, οὐδενὸς ὅτου οὐ καταγελᾷ *there is no one he does not laugh at*, τίνα οἶσθε ὄντινα οὐκ ἀποστήσεται; *who do you think will not revolt?* For, οὐδεὶς ἐστὶν ὅτου, τίνα οἶσθε εἶναι ὃς οὐκ ἀποστήσεται. So, πόνος θαυμαστὸς ὅσος *labour incredibly great*, for θαυμαστὸν ἐστὶν ὅσος ὁ πόνος *it is incredible how great the labour is*.

In all these phrases the Relative and Antecedent combine into one compound Subject or Object of the Verb.

f. The same Attraction takes place in the case of Adverbs: as,

θαυμαστῶς ὥς χαίρω *I rejoice wonderfully* (lit. it is wonderful how I rejoice).

ὑπερφυῶς ὥς ἦσθην
I was extravagantly glad.

2. Adjectival Sentences have the Indicative if the Relative refers to some certain fact or person: as,

ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
πλάγχθη
*tell me, Muse, of the adventurous chief who strayed so far
and wide.*

3. Relatives or Relative Particles are used to imply frequency, generally Indefinite—

(1) With ἂν and the Conjunctive after Primary Tenses: as,

δίκαιός ἐστιν, ὅστις ἂν φύγῃ, θανεῖν
he well deserves, whoever shall flee, to die.

(2) With Historic Conjunctive after Historic Tenses:

πάντας ἐξῆς ὅτῳ ἐντύχοιεν ἔκτεινον
*they kept killing all one after another whomsoever they met
with.*

Obs. 1.—Sometimes the ἂν is omitted.

Obs. 2.—The same Rules apply to Relative Particles, such as ὥς, ὡπως *how*, ὅπου, ἐνθα, ἵνα *where*: as,

πατὴρ γὰρ ἐστὶ πᾶς ἢ ἂν πράττῃ τις εὖ
a man's country is wherever he shall fare well.

4. Adjective Clauses are abridged into Tertiary Predicates (§ 81 note): as,

οὐ γὰρ βάνauson τὴν τέχνην ἐκτησάμην
for the art which I acquired is no mean one.

This might be expressed: ἡ γὰρ τέχνη ἣν ἐκτησάμην οὐ βάνausός ἐστι.

III. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES.

A. TEMPORAL SENTENCES.

§ 167. Temporal Sentences express the relations of time between two Clauses, either by some Relative Particle or by the Participle of a Verb. Acts may be either (a) Contemporary, expressed by ὅτε, ὁπότε, ὥς, ὅπως *when*, ἐν ᾧ *while*; (b) Past, expressed by ἐπεί, ἐπειάν, ἐπειδή *after that*, ἐξ οὗ, ἐξ οὗτος, ἀφ' οὗ *since*; (c) Consequent, expressed by πρὶν *before*, πρὶν ἢ *before that*, ἕως, ἕως οὗ, εἰς ὃ, ἕστε, μέχρις, μέχρις οὗ or οὗτος *until*.

1. Contemporary Time is expressed by the Indicative,* or Participle Present, or Absolute Construction of the Participle: as,

ἐν ᾧ γράφω ταῦτα εἰσέρχεται ὁ ἄγγελος
while I am writing this in comes the messenger.

ταῦτα παρακελεύων προήγαγεν ἐς τὸ πρόσω
as he thus encouraged them he led forward.

τοῦ παιδὸς ταῦτα λέγοντος ὁ Κύρος εἰσῆλθε
as the boy was saying this Cyrus came in.

Obs.—Repeated Acts in Present Time are expressed by the Conjunctive with ἄν, or, sometimes, alone: as,

μαινόμεθα πάντες ὁπότεν ὀργιζόμεθα
we all are mad whenever we are angry.

§ 168. 2. Past Time is expressed by the Indicative or the Participle: as,

καί μ', ἐπεὶ τῆσδε χθονὸς ἐξῆλθεν, οὐκ ἔτ' εἶδεν
and me he saw no more after he had gone from this land.

ταῦτα εἰπόντες ἀπήεσαν οἱ πρέσβεις
after they had said this, the ambassadors departed.

Κύρου τελευτήσαντος ἐξεδέχετο τὴν ἀρχὴν ὁ Καμβύσης
after Cyrus had died Cambyses succeeded to the throne.

Obs.—Repeated Acts in Past Time are expressed by the Historic Conjunctive: as,

οἱ μὲν ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες ἂν εἰστήκεσαν
the asses, whenever one pursued them, would run on and stand still.

* In Oratio Obliqua we find the Indicative sometimes attracted into the Infinitive: as, λέγεται Ἀλκμαίῳ, ὅτε δὴ ἀλᾶσθαι αὐτὸν . . . τὸν Ἀπόλλω τὴν γῆν χρῆσαι οἰκεῖν.

§ 169. 3. Consequent Time is expressed by *πρίν*, *πρίν ἤ* :

- a. With the Indicative = *until* (of a fact now past) : as,
οὐ πρότερον ἐπαύσαντο πρίν τὸν πατέρα μετεπέμψαντο
they did not stop until they had sent for their father.
- b. With the Infinitive = *before* (of a thing future) : as,
λέξαι θέλω σοι πρίν θανεῖν ἃ βούλομαι
I would like to tell thee before I die what I wish.

Obs. 1.—The Tenses of the Infinitive are thus distinguished :

- πρίν δειπνεῖν* = *before I go to supper.*
πρίν δεδειπνηκέναι = *before I have done supper.*
πρίν δειπνήσαι = *before I sup ; before supper-time.*

Obs. 2.—These two constructions may be used in Affirmative and Negative Sentences alike.

c. After Negatives only the Primary Conjunctive is used with *πρίν ἄν* the Historic with *πρίν* in Oratio Obliqua : as,

- οὐκ ἄπειμι πρὸς δόμον*
πρίν ἄν σε γαίας τερμόνων ἔξωβάλω
I will not go home before I shall have cast you out of the
boundaries of the land.

ἀπηγόρευε μηδένα βάλλειν πρίν Κύρος ἐμπλησθεῖη
he forbade anyone to shoot before Cyrus should be satisfied.

B. FINAL SENTENCES.

§ 170. The Final Sentence is expressed, (1) by the Infinitive, (2) by the Future Participle, (3) by a Verb Finite depending on some Relative Particle.

1. The Infinitive, (1) with or without *ὥστε*, (2) with the Prepositions *πρός*, *ἐπί*, *ὑπέρ* expressed or implied, (3) by the Causal Genitive : as,

- (1) *δίδωσι βουκόλοις ἐκθεῖναι βρέφος*
he gives the child to some shepherds to expose it.
χρήματα δ' ὥστ' ἔχειν ἐς αὐτὰ οἴσομεν
and we will contribute money that you may have it for
those purposes.
- (2) *πολλὰ ἐμηχανᾶτο πρὸς τὸ πρωτεύειν*
he devised many plans for getting the lead.
- (3) *Μίνως τὸ ληστικὸν καθήρει ἐκ τῆς θαλάσσης τοῦ τὰς προσ-*
όδους μᾶλλον ἵεναι αὐτῷ
Minos swept piracy from the sea that his revenues might
come in better.

§ 171. 2. The Participle, with or without ὥς (*as*), may take the place of the Infinitive : *as*,

οὐδ' (ἐλήλυθα) ὥς ὀνειδιῶν τι τῶν πάρος κακῶν
nor (have I come) with the idea of reproaching you with
any of your previous misfortunes.

εὐθὺς πέμπει τινὰ ἀγγελοῦντα ταῦτα τῷ Κύρῳ
at once he sends a man to announce this to Cyrus.

§ 172. 3. The Conjunctions ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως (ὅφρα Poet.) *in order that*, μή *lest*, ἵνα μή, ὥς μή, take the Conjunctive either Primary or Historic.

a. The Primary Tenses of the Conjunctive express a purpose viewed as nearer and more certain ; but as all purposes are somewhat contingent, ἄν is often added (except to ἵνα and μή) : *as*,

ἀκούσαθ', ὥς μάθητε διὰ τέλους τὸ πᾶν
hear, that you may understand the whole to the end.

τοῦνθένδ' ἄκουσον ὥς ἂν οἰμώξης πλέον
hear what follows, that you may (in that case) lament the
more.

b. The Historic Tenses of the Conjunctive express a purpose in past time : *as*,

ὁ Κύρος ἤλανε πρόσω ὥς βασιλέα ἀπαράσκευον λάβοι
Cyrus pushed forward that he might catch the king
unprepared.

Obs. 1.—The Historic Conjunctive is used in wishes and commands, where the same Mood precedes : *as*,

θυμὸν γένοιτο χειρὶ πληρῶσαι ποτε
 ἵν' αἱ Μυκῆναι γνοῖεν ἢ Σπάρτη θ' ὅτι
 χῆ Σκύρος ἀνδρῶν ἀλκίμων μήτηρ ἔφν
be it mine to wreak my vengeance with my hand,
that Sparta and Mycenæ may be taught
that Scyros too is mother of brave men.

Obs. 2.—A near purpose leading to a remoter is expressed by these two constructions united : *as*,

παρανίσχον οἱ Πλαταιῆς φρυκτούς, ὅπως ἀσαφῆ τὰ σημεῖα
 ἦ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν
the Plataeans raised torches alongside of theirs so that the
signals might be uncertain and that (in consequence)
the enemy might not come to their aid.

c. If the purpose is assumed to be now out of the question, the Indicative Mood is used : as,

τί μ' οὐ λαβὼν
 ἔκτεινας εὐθύς, ὥς ἔδειξα μήποτε
 ἔμαντὸν ἀνθρώποισιν ἐνθεν ἦν γεγώς ;
*why didst thou not slay me at once, so that I could ne'er
 have shown my hateful birth to men ?*

Obs. 1.—After Verbs of Contrivance, Fearing, Deliberation, and the like, the Future Indicative with ὅπως may take the place of the Conjunctive, Primary or Historic : as,

Τιμοκράτης τοῖς πονηροῖς, ὅπως μὴ δώσουσι δίκην, ὁδὸν
 δείκνυσιν
*Timocrates shows criminals a way that they shall not
 incur punishment.*

δέδοικα δ' ὅπως λήσω τὴν θεάν
but I fear that I shall not escape the goddess. (Comp. § 152.)

Obs. 2.—This construction is almost identical with Oblique Petition. Compare § 164.

C. CONSECUTIVE SENTENCES.

§ 173. A Consecutive Clause shows the Consequence of the Action described in the Protasis : (1) by a Relative Pronoun, (2) by the Relative Particle ὥστε followed by the Infinitive or (3) Indicative, (4) by the Infinitive preceded by μή or μή οὐ.

(8) The Relative : as,

οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτω μῶρος ὃς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ
there is no one so foolish that he wishes to die.

(2) ὥστε with the Infinitive expresses a Consequence, which may or may not be realised : as,

τοιούτοί εἰσιν ὥστε ἀργύριον λαμβάνειν
they are such persons as to receive money.

Obs.—The Emphatic Pronoun οὗτος or τοιούτος is omitted :

a. When a Comparative or Superlative is in the Protasis : as,

νέωτεροί εἰσιν ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι οἶον πατέρων ἐστέρηνται
*they are too young to know what kind of fathers they
 have lost.*

b. When οἷός τε stands for ὥστε, with a Finite Verb, it means 'able' or 'possible' : as,

οἷός τε εἰμὶ ταῦτα ποιεῖν (= τοιούτός εἰμι ὥστε ποιεῖν)
I am able to do this (lit. I am such a one as to do this).
 οἷόν τε ἐστὶ it is possible.

- (3) ὥστε with the Indicative expresses an actual consequence: as,

ἀλλ' ἔστιν εὖνουν, ὥστε πρὸς πιστὰς ἐρεῖς
but it (they) is friendly, and so you will speak to faithful friends.

- (4) The Infinitive with μή, or μή οὐ after negatives, expresses a Consequence to be avoided: as,

Ἀριστόδικος ἔσχε μή ποιῆσαι ταῦτα
Aristodicus kept them from doing this.

οὐδὲν ἐλλείψω τὸ μή οὐ
 πᾶσαν πυθέσθαι τῶνδ' ἀλήθειαν περὶ
I will omit nothing so as not to learn the whole truth about this matter.

οὐδὲν κωλύει μή οὐκ ἀληθὲς εἶναι τοῦτο
nothing hinders this from being true.

Obs.—A Consecutive Clause is often abridged into a Tertiary Predicate (used Proleptically): as,

τοὺς λόγους μακροτέρους οὐ μηχανοῦμεν
we will not spin out our words so that they shall be tedious.

D. CAUSAL SENTENCES.

§ 174. Causal Sentences may be expressed, (1) by the Relative, (3) by Causal Particles, (3) by the Participle, (4) by διά with a Clause.

- (1) The Relative, or Relative Conjunctions, followed by the Indicative: as,

μακάριος εἰ ᾧ γε πάρεστι τύχη αὐτεπάγγελτος
happy art thou to whom fortune comes self-invited.

ἐπουκτείρω δέ νιν
 ὁθύνεκ' ἄτη συγκατέζευκται κακῇ
but him I pity, since he is yoked to an evil plague.

- (2) The Causal Particles ὅτι, διότι, ὥς, ἐπει, ἐπειδὴ because, since, now that, γάρ for, γε with a Relative, take the Indicative to express an ascertained Cause; the Historic Conjunctive of a Reported Cause in Oratio Obliqua: as,

νίκη δ', ἐπεὶ περ ἔσπετ', ἐμπέδως μένοι
and may victory, now that it attends us, remain sure.

ἔφη τὸν βασιλέα ἥξειν, ἐπεὶ οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφύγοιεν
he said that the king would come, since the enemy had fled.

- (3) The Participle, either as an Attribute or absolutely: as,

λέγω δὲ τοῦδ' ἕνεκα, βουλόμενος δόξαι σοι ὅπερ ἔμοι (sq. δοκεῖ)
and I speak for this reason, because I wish you to think
as I do.

τοῦ χωρίου χαλεποῦ ὄντος οἱ τριήραρχοι ἀπώκνουν
because the beach was rugged, the shipmasters shrunk back.

(4) διὰ with an Oblique Clause, or with Infinitive Attraction :
as,

ὁ Κῦρος, διὰ τὸ τοὺς πολεμίους ἐγγὺς εἶναι, ἐπήγαγε
Cyrus, because the enemy were near, led on.

ὁ Κῦρος, διὰ τὸ ἀγχίνους εἶναι, εὐπετῶς ἀπεκρίνετο
Cyrus, because he was sharp-witted, used to answer readily.

Obs.—A Causal Sentence may be compressed into a Tertiary
Predicate, either Adjective or Adverb : as,

ἢ κακὸς κακῶς ταφήσει
surely as you are a villain you shall be vilely buried.

οὐκ οὖν δεῖ προθεῖναι ἐλπίδα ὡς ξυγγνώμην ἀμαρτεῖν ἀνθρω-
πέως λήγονται
we must not therefore set before them any hope that they
will obtain consideration for their fault on the ground
that they have erred as men are wont to err (i.e. that
theirs is a venial human error).

E. CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

§ 175. A Conditional Sentence has the Relative Particle *εἰ* or
its compounds *ἐάν*, *ἥν*, in its Antecedent (Protasis). The Con-
sequent (Apodosis) is expressed either by the Indicative with
or without *ἂν*, or by *ἄν* with the Historic Conjunctive.

§ 176. The forms of Conditional Sentences vary according to
the degree of probability which is expressed by Antecedent and
Consequent. Hence we have four classes of Conditionals, in
each of which the regular Form may be varied in the Protasis by
a Participial or Relative Construction. The following is a general
view of the possible Forms of Conditionals :

1. If the Antecedent is a fact, the Consequent is a fact : as,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{εἴ τι ἔχει}^* \\ \text{ἔχων τι} \\ \text{ἃ ἔχει} \end{array} \right\} \text{δίδωσι} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if he has anything} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{whatever he has} \end{array} \right\} \text{he gives it.}$
--

* Any tense of the Indicative may be used in the Protasis; and in the
Apodosis we may have various forms, as *διδόλη ἂν*, *ἐδίδου ἂν*, *δίδου*.

2. If the Antecedent is probable, the Consequent will follow : as,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐάν τι ἔχῃ} \\ \text{ἔχων τι} \\ \text{ἂ ἄν ἔχῃ} \end{array} \right\} \text{δώσει} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if he shall have anything} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{whatever he may have} \end{array} \right\} \text{he will give it.}$

3. If the Antecedent were possible, the Consequent would follow : as,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{εἰ τι ἔχοι} \\ \text{ἔχων τι} \\ \text{ἂ ἔχοι} \end{array} \right\} \text{διδόιη ἄν} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if he were to have anything} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{whatever he were to have} \end{array} \right\} \text{he would give it.}$

4. The Antecedent and Consequent both unlikely or impossible :

(a) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{εἰ τι εἶχεν} \\ \text{ἔχων τι} \\ \text{ἂ εἶχεν} \end{array} \right\} \text{εἰδίδου ἄν} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if he had anything} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{whatever he had} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he would} \\ \text{be giving} \\ \text{it.} \end{array} \right.$

(b) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{εἰ τι ἔσχεν} \\ \text{ἔχων τι} \\ \text{ἂ ἔσχεν} \end{array} \right\} \text{ἔδωκεν ἄν} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{if he had had anything} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{whatever he had} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he would} \\ \text{have} \\ \text{given it.} \end{array} \right.$

§ 177. 1. The Conditional of FACT. The Antecedent with the Indicative assumes one Fact as certain, and the Consequent infers another Fact from it : as,

$\text{εἰ τοι δοκεῖ σοι, χρῆν μὲν οὐ σ' ἁμαρτάνειν}$
if you think thus you ought not to have erred.

This Case is Conditional in Form only, and as there is no real Condition the Conditional ἄν is not introduced.

2. The Conditional of PROBABILITY. The Antecedent has ἄν with the Conjunctive and assumes that something will happen ; the Consequent infers what will follow from it : as,

$\text{ἐὰν πειθῇ μοι πημονῆς λύσεις βάρος}$
if you obey me you will shake off the weight of woe.

Here the Conditional ἄν is in the *Protasis*, as being uncertain though probable ; but there is no uncertainty as to the *Apodosis*, therefore we have the Simple Indicative of the Finite Verb.

3. The Conditional of Pure ASSUMPTION or POSSIBILITY. The Antecedent assumes a Fact, and if this *were* granted, the Consequent would follow : as,

$\text{φαίη δ' ἂν ἡ θανούσᾳ γ' εἰ φωνὴν λάβοι}$
the dead woman at least would say 'yes' if she could get a voice.

Here the *Apodosis* is uncertain, and therefore has ἄν. Its realisation depends entirely on the assumption of the *Protasis*.

4. The Conditional of IMPOSSIBILITY. The Antecedent is now out of the question, and is expressed, (a) by the Imperfect for Past Time continued, (b) by the Aorist for Past Time. The Consequent would follow if the Antecedent had taken place: as,

- (a) εἰ δέ μ' ὦδ' αἰὲν λόγοις
ἐξήρχες οὐκ ἂν ἦσθα λυπηρὰ κλύειν
but if you always addressed me thus with your words,
you had not been (now) so annoying to hear.
- (b) εἰ ἐλέχθη σωτήριος ἂν ἐγένετο ὁ λόγος
if it had been spoken, the speech would have been our
salvation.

§ 178. In many cases the Moods of the Antecedent and Consequent may be varied or interchanged, as the sense requires: as,

εἰ γὰρ κτενοῦμεν ἄλλον ἀντ' ἄλλου, σύ τοι
πρώτῃ θάνοις ἂν
if we shall kill one for another (as you wish), you then
would be the first to die.

τᾷ μ' ἐὰν θέλῃς ἔπη
κλύων δέχεσθαι, τῇ νόσῳ θ' ὑπηρετεῖν,
ἀλκὴν λάβοις ἂν κἀνακούφισιν κακῶν
if thou wilt receive my words with attentive ear, and
minister to the plague, thou wouldst (then) obtain
succour and respite from woes.

Here we have Protasis 2. followed by Apodosis 3.

§ 179. In Conditional 3. 4. the Consequent is often used without any expressed Antecedent: as,

μένοιμ' ἂν· ἤθελον δ' ἂν ἐκτὸς ὦν τυχεῖν
I would remain (if you wish it), but I would fain (if I
might) have been out of the way.

§ 180. The Historic Conjunctive may appear in the Antecedent without any expressed Consequent: as,

εἴ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίουσιν
would that I had a voice in my arms. (Comp. § 154.)

§ 181. The Antecedent or Consequent of a Conditional may be expressed by a Participle, either as a Subject or absolutely; as,

ἀφανεῖς ἂν ὄντες οὐκ ἂν ὑμνηθεῖμεν ἂν
if we were obscure, we should not be celebrated.
καί κεν τοῦτ' ἐθέλοιμι, Διὸς γε διδόντος, ἀρέσθαι
and I should wish to gain this, if Zeus gave it me.

§ 182. In Oratio Obliqua the Forms of the Conditional undergo the regular changes : as, λέγω σε εἴ τι ἔχεις δίδόναι, λέγω σε ἦν τι ἔχης δώσειν ; or with the Participle : as, οἰδά σε εἴ τι ἔσχεις δόντα ἄν.

CONCESSIVE SENTENCES.

§ 183. Concessions are generally expressed, (1) by one of the Forms of the Conditional Sentence, εἰ καὶ *even if*, καὶ εἰ *although*, (2) often by καίπερ with the Participle, καὶ τοι *and yet*, καὶ ταῦτα *and yet*, with the Finite Verb or Participle : as,

- (1) εἰ καὶ μὴ βλέπεις φρονεῖς δ' ὅμως
even if thou hast not sight, thou still hast sense.
- (2) πιθοῦ γυναιξί, καίπερ οὐ στέργων, ὅμως
yet yield to women, though thou lovest them not.
καὶ ταῦτα, τρεῖς ἀδικίας πράξαντες, ὅμως φατὲ ἡμᾶς παρα-
νομήσαι
and yet, after having committed three acts of injustice,
you still say that we have broken the law.

LIMITATIVE SENTENCES.

§ 184. Limitative Sentences are of various forms, as in the following examples :

- ἦν οὐδὲ ἀδύνατος ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιος εἰπεῖν
he was not at all incapable of speaking for a Lacedæmonian.
σχολή ἐστιν ἡμῖν τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι
we have leisure as far as he is concerned.
καλός τε καὶ ἀγαθὸς ὅσον μὴ ὑβριστὴς ἐστιν
he is a perfect gentleman except that he is wild.
εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος εὐδαίμων ἐστί
he is as happy as any man.

ON SOME PARTICLES.

I. ON THE CONDITIONAL PARTICLE ἄν.

§ 185. ἄν (in Homer κε) added to a Verb states a Condition either expressed or implied.

1. It is used with the Historic Tenses of the Indicative Mood : as, ἐποίουν ἄν ταῦτα, ἐποίησα ἄν ταῦτα *I would be doing, I would have done, these things.* (See Conditional, § 176. 4.)

2. With the Conjunctive : * as, ποιοίην ἄν ταῦτα, ποιήσαιμι ἄν ταῦτα *I would do these things.* (See Conditional, § 176. 3.)
ὅταν ποιήσω ταῦτα *when I shall have done these things.*

* Ἄν and κέ properly belong to the Apodosis, but in the 2nd case of the Conditional (§ 176) are attached to the Protasis, as ἐάν, ἦν, εἰ ἄν, εἰ κε.

Obs.—ἄν may often be omitted in certain phrases : as, ἐχρῆν, ἔδει, προσῆκεν, εἰκὸς ἦν. Compare the well-known line—

πειθοί' ἄν, εἰ πειθοί', ἀπειθείης δ' ἴσως
you would obey, if you would, but perhaps you would disobey.

In all these cases, the Conditional idea is either inherent in the word, or, as in this line, can be easily supplied.

§ 186. 3. The Infinitive and Participle are used with ἄν as Oblique Conditionals : as,

οἶονται ἀναμαχέσασθαι ἄν ξυμμάχους προσλαβόντες
they think that they would have fought again if they had got new allies.

οἱ ῥαδίως ἀποκτινύντες καὶ ἀναβιωσκόμενοί γ' ἄν, εἰ οἱοί τε ἦσαν
those who lightly put one to death, yes, and would call one to life again, if they had been able.

§ 187. 4. ἄν following or compounded with Relatives and Relative Particles, ὅς, ὅτε, εἰ, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, always takes the Primary Conjunctive : as,

πάν ὃ τι ἄν μέλλης λέγειν πρότερον ἐπισκόπει τῇ γνώμῃ
everything that you are about to say, first examine in your mind.

§ 188. ἄν is often used with the Imperfect Indicative, in narrative, to show that the action is often repeated : as,

ταῦτ' ἄν ἐξέρπων τάλας
 ἐμηχανώμην· εἶτα πῦρ ἄν οὐ παρῆν
these things I would creep out and provide ; and then fire would not be at hand.

§ 189. ἄν is generally placed with the most emphatic word in the sentence, and if stress is laid on more than one word it is often repeated : as,

ἀφανεῖς ἄν ὄντες οὐκ ἄν ὑμνηθεῖμεν ἄν
if we were obscure, we should not be celebrated.

§ 190. By a singular ellipse, ἄν may sometimes stand alone to suggest a clause : as,

εἰ δὴ τῷ σοφώτερος φαίην εἶναι, τούτῳ ἄν
if then I could claim to be wiser than usual in anything, I should in this.

II. ON οὐ AND μή.*

§ 191. The Negative Particles are οὐ and μή. οὐ negatives a fact: as, οὐκ ἔστι ταῦτα *this is not so*. μή negatives a supposition: as, εἰν μὴ ταῦτα γένηται *if these things shall not prove so*; or a command: as, μὴ ταῦτα δράσῃς *do not do this*. Hence it follows that generally—

(1) μή is used in the Protasis of Conditionals, οὐ in the Apodosis: as,

εἰ μὴ σὺ γ' ἦλθες οὐκ ἂν ἰκόμην ἐγώ
yes, if you had not come I had not come.

(2) μή is found in Oblique Petitions, Prohibitions, and in most of the Adverbial Sentences. The following instances contrast οὐ and μή:

a. οὐ λέγων *because he does not say.*

b. μὴ λέγων *if he does not say.*

a. ὅς οὐ λέγει *he who does not say.*

b. ὅς μὴ λέγει, ὃ μὴ λέγων *whoever does not say.*

a. ἄκοντά σ' ἄκων δυσλύτοις χαλκεύμασι
προσπασσαλεύσω τῷδ' ἀπανθρώπῳ πάγῳ
ἵν' οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε τοῦ μορφῆν βροτοῦ ὄψῃ
where you shall not see (i.e. the place is known).

b. κρύψω τόδ' ἔγχος τοῦμόν, ἔχθιστον βελῶν,
γαίας ὀρύξας ἔνθα μὴ τις ὄψεται
in some place where no one (perhaps) shall see it (i.e. the place is unknown).

a. b. οὐτ' ἂν δυναίμην, μήτ' ἐπισταίμην λέγειν
neither could I, and may I not know how to, say.

Obs.—μή prohibitive is used with the Present Imperative or Aorist Conjunctive:

Imperative: as, μὴ κλέπτε *steal not at all.*

Conjunctive: as, μὴ κλέψῃς τοῦτο *thou shalt not steal this.*

§ 192. Questions are asked simply by ἦ, ἦ γάρ, ἄρα νῆ, οὐ, ἀρ' οὐ *nonne*, μή, ἄρα μή, μὴν *num*: as,

ἀρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής; *is he not ill?* Answer, *yes.*

ἄρα μὴ ἔστιν ἀσθενής; *he is not ill, is he?* Answer, *no.*

Obs.—Sometimes μή is added to οὐ in Negative Questions: as,

οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ δειλίαν ἀρεῖς;
will you not keep silent, and do not show cowardice.

* οὐ negat, μή vetat. οὐ negat rem, μή conceptionem quoque rei.—Hermann.

§ 193. The Interrogation with μή and μή οὐ follows Verbs of *fearing, deliberating, and the like*: as,

- (a) φοβοῦμαι μή ἀμφοτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν
I fear that we have missed both.

Obs.—μή ἀμφοτέρων ἡμαρτήκαμεν; as a simple Question, would mean *we have not missed both, have we?* The addition of φοβοῦμαι practically annuls the Negative.

- (b) φοβοῦμαι μή οὐκ ἀμφοτέρων τύχωμεν
I fear we may not gain both.

Obs.—The Verb is sometimes omitted: as,

ἀλλὰ μή οὐκ ἦ διδακτὸν ἡ ἀρετή
but (it is to be feared) that virtue is not a thing that can be taught.

§ 194. After Verbs meaning to *prohibit, deny, doubt, cease*, we have the Infinitive alone or with μή and τὸ μή: as,

φῆς; ἦ καταρνεῖ μή δεδρακέναι τάδε;
dost thou confess? or dost thou deny having done this?
καὶ φημι δρᾶσαι, κοῦκ ἀπαρνοῦμαι τὸ μή
I both confess that I did it, and I do not deny it.

§ 195. If a Negative precedes, we have μή οὐ, τὸ μή οὐ used strictly to explain what precedes (epexegetically): as,

δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἂν
εἶην τοιάνδε μή οὐ κατοικτείρων ἔδραν
for otherwise I should be hard to move, in not pitying such a supplication as yours.

λείπει μὲν οὐδ' ἂ πρόσθεν ᾔδεμεν τὸ μή οὐ
βαρύστον εἶναι
not even what we knew before at all fall's short, so as not to be deeply deplorable.

§ 196. οὐ μή is used:

a. With the Second Person of the Future Indicative, as a Prohibition: as,

οὐ μή δυσμενὴς ἔσει φίλοις;
thou wilt not be unkind to thy friends, wilt thou? (i.e. be not unkind).

b. With the other Persons of the Future or with the Conjunctive it is a strong Negative: as,

οὐ σοι μή μεθέψομαι ποτε
I will never follow thee.

καὶ τῶνδ' ἀκούσας οὐ τι μὴ ληφθῶ δόλῳ
*and now that I have heard this there is no fear that I
 shall be caught by stratagem.*

Here a word signifying 'I fear' may be supplied; and sometimes we have οὐ δέος μὴ fully expressed: as,

οὐχὶ δέος μὴ σε φιλήσῃ
there is no fear he will kiss you.

§ 197. III. CONJUNCTIONS, ADVERBS, AND OTHER WORDS
 USED IDIOMATICALLY.

ἀεὶ *successively, from time to time—*

τὰς ἀεὶ πληρουμένας ναῦς ἐξέπεμπον
*they kept sending out the ships that were one after another
 being manned.*

Compare ὁ ἀεὶ βασιλεύς *each successive king, the king for the
 time being.*

ἀλλὰ *but—*

ἀλλ' ἀδύνατον *nay, but it is impossible.*

ἀλλὰ βούλομαι *well, I am willing.*

ἀλλὰ γάρ } *but then.*

ἀλλὰ δὴ } *but then.*

ἀλλὰ μὴν ἢ μέντοι *but surely.*

ἀλλ' ὅμως } *but still.*

ἀλλά τοι } *but still.*

ἀλλ' οὖν *well then.*

οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ *not but that.*

ἄλλο τι ἤ; *what can it be else? is it not so? nonne?*

ἄλλως τε καὶ *especially = in other respects and also.* So also, τὰ
 τε ἄλλα . . . καί.

ἄμα . . . καί—ἄμα ἔπος καὶ ἔργον *no sooner said than done.*

ἄρα *as it seems, after all—οὐδὲν ἦν ἄρα it was then nothing at all.*

ἄτε *as—used in Causal Sentences with the Participle.*

αὐτίκα *for example—αὐτίκα νίκη πέτεται πτερόγῳ χρυσαῖν, καὶ νῆ
 Δι' Ἔρως γε for example Victory flutters on golden pinions,
 yes, by Jove, and Eros too.*

γάρ *for—εἰ γάρ would that! ἦ γάρ; how so? πῶς γὰρ οὐ; cer-
 tainly, οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ and yet, τί γάρ; how so? to be sure.*

γε *yes, at least—εἰ γε at least if, γοῦν (γε οὖν) at all events, γε
 μὴν, γε δὴ surely.*

δέ *and, but—καὶ Ἑλλήνας δὲ ἔπεμψε and he sent Greeks too.*

δὴ *now—used to strengthen other words: as, κάλλιστος δὴ by far*

the fairest, καὶ δὴ just now, (δὴ = ἤδη) καὶ δὴ 'πὶ διωσαῖς ἦν στρατηγίσιν πύλαις and now he was at the gates of the two generals, καὶ δὴ τεθνᾶσι (putting a supposed case) well now they are dead, δῆπον of course, δὴ τις some one or other, δὴ or δῆθεν forsooth, as he pretended, as he said.

εἶτα afterwards, and then!—εἶτα οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε; and after all are you not ashamed?

ἦ truly—ἦ μὲν verily and indeed, used at the beginning of oaths, ὑμᾶς δεήσει ὁμόσαι ἦ μὲν πορεύσεσθαι ὡς διὰ φιλίας ἀσινῶς you will have to swear that verily you will march without hurting us, as through a friendly country, ἦ γάρ = nonne: as, ἦ γὰρ τοῦτο μέγιστον; this is the chief, is it not? ἦ που I surmise; also, ἦ που ἄρα, ἦ που δὴ surely then.

καὶ μὲν in Tragedy introduces a new person: as, καὶ μὲν ἄναξ ὃδ' αὐτός and see here comes the king himself.

καίπερ even though—with the Part. in Concessive Clauses (§ 183).

καίτοι and yet—with the Finite Verb.

μέντοι however—μέν γε at all events, μὲν δὴ certainly.

μὲν οὖν not so, but; nay rather—always to correct some previous statement, like Lat. immo: as,

A. ἡμᾶς σὺ δαίλους τῇδε θῆμέρα φανεῖς.

O. ἀνδρας μὲν οὖν Ἑλλήσι πᾶσιν ἐνδίκους.

Us you will show mere cowards on this day.

Not so, but righteous before all the Greeks.

μήτοιγε δὴ and μή τί γε δὴ far less: as, οὐκ ἔνεστι ἐξαπατᾶν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους μή τί γε δὴ τοὺς θεοὺς we may not deceive men, far less then the gods. Lat. nedum.

ὅπως—ὅπως τάχιστα quam celerrimè as quickly as possible, οὐχ ὅπως not only so, followed by ἀλλὰ καὶ but also, ἡδὲ γῇ οὐχ ὅπως τινὰ καρπὸν ἤνεγκεν ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐπέλιπεν not only did the earth bear no fruit, but also the water failed. Compare, Assentatio non modo amico sed ne libero quidem digna est flattery is unworthy not merely of a friend but even of a gentleman. Notice the phrases οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐ certainly not, certainly.

ὅτι—οὐχ ὅτι, μὴ ὅτι not but that, although, οὐχ ὅτι παίζει although he is joking. οὐχ ὅτι and μὴ ὅτι are also used as οὐχ ὅπως not to say that: as, οὐχ ὅτι μόνος ὁ Κρίτων ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ οἱ φίλοι αὐτοῦ not only Crito was silent but also his friends. ὅτι μὴ except: as, οὐδὲν ὅτι μὴ ἐργάτης ἔσει you will be nothing but a labourer.

οὐ not—οὐ γὰρ ἀλλὰ for certainly, μόνον οὐ, ὅσον οὐ all but: as, ὁ μέλλων καὶ ὅσον οὐ παρὼν πόλεμος the coming and all but present war.

οὖν *therefore*—οὐκοῦν *therefore*, οὐκουν *not therefore* (Interrog. = *nonne* ?), ἐπεὶ οὖν, ὥς οὖν *as soon as ever*.

περ. See καίπερ.

πλὴν *but at all events*—πλὴν ὅτι *except that*, πλὴν ὅσον *save only that*.

πρίν. See Temporal Sentences (§ 167).

τοι *surely*—used with several other Conjunctions : καίτοι, μέντοι, τοιγάρ, τοιγάρτοι, τοιγαροῦν *and yet, therefore, however*.

ὥς *as*—ὥς ἀληθῶς *truly*.

ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖν *or* ὥς ἐμοὶ *to my thinking*.

ὠραίος ἦν ὥς εἶναι Αἰγύπτιον *beautiful for an Egyptian*.

ὥς *to*. See εἰς (§ 119, Obs. 2).

ὥς *thus* = οὕτως (Poet.). In prose it is used in the combination καὶ ὥς *thus too*, οὐδὲ ὥς *not even so*.

§ 198. IDIOMS OF CERTAIN VERBS.

δεῖ—πολλοῦ δεῖ *or* obliquely πολλοῦ γε δεῖν *far from it*, πολλοῦ δέω τοῦτο λέγειν *I am far from saying so*.

εἶναι—ἐκὼν εἶναι *willingly*, οὐκ ἂν, ἐκὼν εἶναι, ἔλθοιμι *I will not come, if I can help it* (only in negative sentences).

τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι *as far as he is concerned*.

τὸ νῦν εἶναι *at present*. ἔστιν ὅτε *or* ἐνίοτε *sometimes*.

εἰσιν οἱ *sunt qui, some people*; Gen. ἔστιν ὧν, Dat. ἔστιν οἷς.

ἔχω *is* used with Adverbs followed by a Genitive : *as*, ἀπείρως ἔχει τῶν πραγμάτων *he is inexperienced in affairs*; with Participles : *as*, τοὺς παῖδας ἐκβαλοῦς' ἔχεις *thou hast cast out the children and keepest them out*; after Finite Verb : *as*, τί κυπτάζεις ἔχων; *why do you keep poking about?*

λανθάνω followed by a Participle has the force of *unconsciously, secretly* : *as*,

ἔλαθον ἡμᾶς φυγόντες *they escaped us secretly*.

τρέφων ἐχιδναν λέληθα *I have unconsciously nourished a viper*.

μέλλω—τί δ' οὐ μέλλει, τί δ' οὐκ ἔμελλε *used in conversation in the sense of and why not? (i.e. and why is it not to be so?)*

The Imperfect has a peculiar sense : κτανεῖν ἔμελλον πατέρα τὸν ἐμόν *I was destined to kill my own father*.

ὀφείλω—used in Wishes, with εἰ, εἴθε ὥς, *or* alone : *as*,

εἰ γὰρ ὤφελον θανεῖν *O would that I had died*.

μή ποτ' ὤφελον λιπεῖν τὴν Σκύρον *would that I had never left Scyros*.

ποιῶν—Participle used Adverbially : as, ἦκεις καλῶς ποιῶν *you do well to come.*

τυγχάνω, φαίνομαι. See on the Participle, § 157.

φθάνω—οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων (you cannot be too quick in saying =) *say on the spot*, the sooner the better. *Obs.*—The Answer to the Question, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις ; would be οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι, which therefore has come to mean *I will, I will not fail.* Hence we have, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοι ἀποθνήσκων *he cannot fail to die.*

χαίρω is used in some common phrases : as, χαῖρε *hail*, πολλά σε χαίρειν κελεύω *I bid you a long farewell.* So, εἰα χαίρειν τὸν ληροῦντα τοῦτον *let alone this vain talker.* χαίρων = with impunity : as,

ἀλλ' οὗ τι χαίρων δὶς γε πημονὰς ἐρεῖς ;
but not with impunity shalt thou twice revile me.

So, κλαίων *on one's sorrow* :

σὺ πρὸς χάριν μὲν οὐκ ἐρεῖς, κλαίων δ' ἐρεῖς
thou wilt not say this to oblige me, but thou shalt say it to thy cost.

APPENDIX.

I. GENERAL VIEW OF DIALECTS.

ÆOLIC.

The Æolic represents the original language of Greece. It survived in Bœotia, Thessaly, and the Æolian colonies of Asia Minor, as Lesbos. It is found in Alcæus and Sappho. Its chief changes are—

ε	for ει	as φαεννός	for φαεινός
ες	„ εις	„ ἄμμες ὕμμες	„ ἡμεῖς ὑμεῖς
υ	„ ο	„ ὄνυμα	„ ὄνομα
ο	„ α	„ στροτός	„ στρατός
αις	„ ἄν	„ γελαις	„ γελᾶν
οις	„ οὖν	„ ὕψοις	„ ὕψουν
π	„ μ	„ ὄππατα	„ ὄμματα
β	„ μ	„ βέλλω	„ μέλλω
π	„ φ	„ ἀμπί	„ ἀμφί

They softened the aspirate : as, ἡμέρα for ἡμέρα ; or replaced it by a β or digamma : as, βρόδον for ῥόδον.

DORIC.

The Doric Dialect was spoken in the Peloponnese, in Sicily, and in Magna Græcia. It is used by Pindar, Theocritus, and others. The chief peculiarities are as follows:

a is put for	ε	as	γα = γε
	η	„	ἄλιος = ἥλιος
	ο	„	εἵκατα = εἵκοσι
	ου	„	αἰχματᾶ = αἰχμητοῦ
	ω	„	πρᾶτος = πρῶτος
ε	„	ει	„ τύπτες τύπτειν = -εις -ειν
ευ	„	ου	„ ἐτύπτειν = ἐτύπτου
η	„	ει	„ κῆνος = κείνος, λαβῆν = λαβεῖν
η	„	φ	„ φοιτῆς = φοιτᾶς, φοιτῆν = φοιτᾶν
ο	„	ου	„ Θεός = Θεούς
ω	„	ου	„ λόγω = λόγου, λόγως = λόγους
ω	„	αυ	„ ὦλαξ = αὐλαξ
αι	„	α	„ τιμαῖς = τιμάς, τύψαις = τύψας
οι	„	ου	„ βάλλουσα = βάλλουσα
ου	„	ο	„ λυσούμεν = λύσομεν
κ	„	τ	„ πόκα = πότε, τῆνος = κείνος
ν	„	λ	„ ἦνθον = ἦλθον, φίντατος = φίλτατος
σ	„	θ	„ σιός = θεός
ξ	„	σ	„ καθίξας = καθίσας
τ	„	σ	„ τύ = σύ οὐ σέ, τεός = σός
ντ	„	σ	„ φιλέοντι = φιλέουσι
σδ	„	ζ	„ συρίσδω = συρίζω
δ	„	γ	„ δᾶ = γὰ
γ	„	β	„ γλέφαρον = βλέφαρον
ρ	„	λ	„ φαῦρος = φαῦλος
ες	„	εν	„ τύπτομες = τύπτομεν
εν	„	ησαν	„ ἔτυφθεν = ἐτύφθησαν

In Orasis : κῆγώ = κάγώ, κῆν = κᾶν, κῆπειτα = καὶ ἔπειτα.

IONIC.

Ionic was originally the Dialect of Attica, and afterwards of the Ionian colonies of Asia Minor. The chief writers in Ionic are, Homer, Hesiod, Apollonius, and Herodotus. The so-called Anacreontic odes are Ionic. Its chief usages are—

1. To avoid contraction: thus, νόος = νοῦς, πᾶς = παῖς, κτανέω = κτανῶ, φιλέω = φιλῶ, τύπται = τύπτει, κέρως = κέρως, ἄεθλος = ἄθλος.

2. Adding vowels: as, ἀδελφεός = ἀδελφός, ἀνδρεών = ἀνδρῶν, τουτέου = τούτου, αὐτέων = αὐτῶν.

3. Lengthening short vowels, and adding vowels: as, μνημήιον = μνημεῖον, ρηίδιος = ράδιος, θῶυμα = θαῦμα, ἐνωτόν = ἐαντόν, νοῦσος = νόσος, ξείνος = ξένος, βασιλῆος = βασιλείος, ὦν = οὖν, νῆως = ναῦς.

4. Omitting aspirates: as, αὐτις = αὐθις, ἐπορᾶν = ἐφορᾶν.

5. Dropping letters: as, εἶβω = λείβω, αἶα = γαῖα, οἰκῶς = εἰοκῶς, ὀρτή = ἐορτή, ἀπόδειξις = ἀποδείξις.

6. Changing letters:

α	is put for ε	as	τάμνω = τέμνω
α	„	η	„ μεσαμβρίη = μεσημβρία
η	„	α	„ ἐλάμφθην = ἐλήφθην
ε	„	α	„ τέσσερες = τέσσαρες, κέρεος = κέραος
ι	„	ε	„ ἰστίη = ἐστία
ω	„	ου	„ ὦν = οὖν
ο	„	ω	„ ζόη = ζώη
κ	„	χ	„ δέκομαι = δέχομαι
ευ	„	εο	„ πλεῦνες = πλέονες
ω	„	οη	„ ἔβωσα = ἐβόησα, ἐννενῶκα = ἐννενόηκα

7. In the Verbs the chief peculiarities are as follows: δρέομεν = ὀρῶμεν, ἐτεγύφει = ἐτεγύφειν, τετληῶς = κῶς, τύπτεισκον = ἔτυπτον, ἔχρησι = ἔχρη, βάλλεμεν = βαλλέμεναι = βάλλειν.

EPIC.

The most remarkable peculiarities of the Poetic Dialect, distinct from the Ionic, are the following:

ε for η in the Conjunctive Mood: as, θείετε = θήτε, κιχείω = κίχω.

ο for ω in the Conjunctive Mood: as, θείομεν = θῶμεν.

υ for ο in composition: as, διαπρύσιος, ἄλλυδις.

ε is inserted before ε if a long syllable follows: as, ἐέροση, ἐείκοσι.

ε is inserted before η: as, ἔηκα = ἦκα.

Reduplication is used in the Second Aorist: as, κεχάδοντο, λελαθέσθαι.

Letters are inserted: as, φάανθεν = ἐφάνθησαν, πολιήτης = πολίτης, πτόλις = πόλις.

Letters are dropped: as, στεροπή = ἀστερσπή, ἰδυῖα = εἰδυῖα, εἰλήλουθμεν = ἐληλύθαμεν.

Letters are transposed: as, θάρσος = θράσος, κραδίη = καρδιά, βάρδιτος = βράδιτος, ἀτραπος = ἄτραπος.

Consonants are doubled: as, ἔμμαθον, ἔρρεον, ἄμμορος, καλέσσας, ὄσσον, μέσσος, ὄππως, ἔδδεισεν, ὄττι, κάππεσε = κατέπεσε.

II. TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL CRASES.

ο	+	α	=	α	as	ὁ ἀνὴρ	=	ἀνὴρ
ο	+	υ	=	ου	„	τὸ ὕδωρ	=	θοῦδωρ
ο	+	αυ	=	αυ	„	τὸ αὐτό	=	ταυτόν*
ο	+	αι	=	α	„	τὸ αἶτιον	=	τᾷτιον
φ	+	α	=	α	„	τῷ ἀνδρί	=	τᾷνδρί
φ	+	ε	=	ω	„	τῷ ἐμῷ	=	τῷμῷ
φ	+	ο	=	ω	„	τῷ ὀχλῷ	=	τῷχλῷ

* The neuter compounds ταυτόν, τοιοῦτον and τοσοῦτον are preferable to the forms without ν.

ω + οι = φ	as ἐγὼ οἶδα	= ἐγῶδα
οι + α = α	,, μέντοι ἄν	= μεντᾶν
οι + ε = ου	,, οἱ ἐμοί	= ούμοι
ου + α = α	,, τοῦ ἀνδρός	= τάνδρός
ου + ε = ου	,, ποῦ ἔστιν	= ποῦστιν
ου + ο = ου	,, τοῦ ὀνόματος	= τούνοματος
ου + η = η	,, τοῦ ἡμέτερου	= θῆμετέρου
ου + ου = ου	,, τοῦ οὐρανοῦ	= τούρανοῦ
η + η = η	,, τῇ ἡμέρᾳ	= θῆμέρα
η + α = α	,, τῇ ἀρετῇ	= τάρετῇ
α + α = α	,, τὰ ἄλλα	= τᾶλλα
αι + α = α	,, καὶ ἄν	= κᾶν
αι + ε = α	,, καὶ ἔστι	= κᾶστι
αι + η = η	,, καὶ ἡ	= χῆ
αι + ο = ω	,, καὶ ὁ	= χῶ
αι + ου = ου	,, καὶ οὐ	= κοῦ
αι + αυ = αυ	,, καὶ αὐτά	= καῦτά
αι + ει = ει	,, καὶ εἰ	= κεῖ

III. ACCENTUATION.*

i. GENERAL RULES.

1. There are three accents: acute, as λάβω; grave, as λαβὼν; circumflex, as λαβεῖν.

Words acuted on the last syllable are called Oxytone.

Words acuted on the last but one . . . Paroxytone.

Words acuted on the last but two . . . Proparoxytone.

Words circumflexed on the last syllable . . . Perispomen.

Words circumflexed on the last but one . . . Properispomen.

2. The acute may be placed on any of the last three syllables.

The circumflex on the ult. or penult., and only on long vowels or diphthongs; if on the penult. the ult. must be short, as νῆσος, νήσου, not νῆσου.

The grave on the ult. only; and if a stop follows, it becomes acute.

-αι and -οι final are short, except in Adverbs and the Optative.

3. *Diacritical marks* (viz. accents, breathing, and diæresis) are placed on the second vowel of a proper diphthong, as αἴλιος, εὖρος, αἴδιος, νῆι, κληῖδι.

4. Ten *monosyllables* (called *Atonics* or *Proclitics*) have no accents, but form practically part of the next word: ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, the; ἐν, ἐς or εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ; εἰ, ὡς, οὐ.—If after their case, or ending a sentence, they are accented, as θεῶν ἔξ, ἐγὼ μὲν οὐ.

5. In words of more than one syllable, if the ultima is naturally long, the penultima is accented, as, λόγων, νήσους, ἀνθρώπους.

* For fuller particulars see Dr. Collis's *Praxis Græca, Part III., Accentuation* (Longmans); or Chandler's *Elements of Greek Accentuation* (Oxford University Press).

6. If the *ultima* is short, the accent goes back three syllables, or as near three syllables from the end as possible: as, *ἄνθρωπος, πλείτε* (= *πλείτε*), *οὗτος, νῆσος, λόγος, αὐλάξ*.

7. In some Attic words, as *πόλεως, πόλεων, ἀνώγειν, Μενέλεως*, and compounds of *γέλως, ἔρως, κέρας*, as *φιλόγελως, βουκερως, δύσερως*, the two final syllables are counted as one.

8. In contracted syllables, if the first of two syllables is acute before contraction, the contracted syllable is circumflexed: as, *τιμάων = τιμῶν, τιμάουσα = τιμῶσα*. Otherwise there is no circumflex: as *τιμαόντων = τιμώντων, τίμαε = τίμα*.

ii. PARTICULAR RULES

9. SUBSTANTIVES and ADJECTIVES.

The accent stays on the same syllable as in the Nominative singular; except

a. The *Genitive Plural* of the 1st Decl. is always Perispomen: as, *μουσῶν, ταμιῶν* (= *ἄων*, according to Rule 8).

b. Parisyllable Oxytones will be Perispomen in Gen. and Dat. of all numbers: as, *οδοῦ, τιμῶν, κριταῖς* from *ὁδός, τιμή, κριτής*.

c. *Monosyllabic Nouns* of 3. Decl. accent the ult. of the Gen. and Dat. *with an acute, if short; with circumflex, if long*; the rest regularly: as, *μῆν, μηνός, μηνί, μηνοῖν, μηνῶν, μῆσι*; but, *μῆνα, μῆνας, μῆνε*.

d. The Syncopated cases of *πατήρ, μήτηρ, ἀνήρ, θυγάτηρ*, accent the syllable after the stem, *with an acute, if short; with a circumflex, if long*, the rest regularly: as, *πατρός, πατρί, πατράσι, ἀνδρῶν, ἀιδράσι*. So also *γυνός, δουρός*.

e. *γυνή* is accented according to c., just as if a monosyllable -*ναιξ*: *γυναικός, κί, γυνᾶϊκα, γυναικῶν, αἰξί*; so also, *κύων, κυνός, κύνα*.

f. The Vocative in the following words is drawn back, irrespective of the accent of the Nom.: *πάτερ, μήτερ, γύναι, ἄνερ, θύγατερ, ἀδελφε, δέσποτα, σῶτερ*.

Obs.—These Genitives Plural follow General Rule 5: *δάδων, δμῶων, θῶων, παίδων, πάντων, Τρώων, φώτων, ὦτων*.

g. *Imparisyllabic Oxytones* of more than one syllable, accent the increasing vowel, *with an acute, if short; with a circumflex, if long* (unless Rule 5 interferes): as, *λαμπάς, ἄδος; χειμῶν, ὠνος, ὠνες; but λαμπάδων, χειμῶνων*.

h. *Vocatives Sing.* in -*ευ* and -*οι* are circumflexed: as, *Αἰδωνεῦ, αἰδοῖ*.

i. *εἰς, μία, ἔν, οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς, -δεμία, -δέν*, follow Rule 9. c.

10. PRONOUNS:

a. The Personal Pronouns, except *οὗτος* and *ἐκείνος*, are Oxytone, and their monosyllabic forms are generally enclitic (14).

β. The entire Plural of *ἡμεῖς, ὑμεῖς* and (where possible) *σφεῖς* is circumflexed.

γ. *τις* indefinite is enclitic: *τίς* interrogative acutes the *ί* throughout.

11. PREPOSITIONS (except ἐν, ἐς, ἐκ) are Oxytone before their case; many, after their case, are Paroxytone: as, παρὰ θεῶν, θεῶν πάρα; also when put for compounds of ἐστι: as, πάρα = πάρεστι.

12. ADVERBS keep the accent of their Primitives as far as possible: as, κακος, κακῶς; θεός, θεόθεν; ἄλλος, ἄλλοθεν.

13. The VERB is regular: but,

a. The Attic and Liquid Futures are circumflexed: νομιῶ -οῦμεν ἄγγελεῖτον.

b. *Infinitive* 1. Aor. Act., Perf. Pass., and all in -ναι accent the penult. *with an acute, if short, with a circumflex, if long*: as, νομίσαι, φιλήσαι, λελυσθαι, πεφιλήσθαι, ιστάναι, δεδωκέναι, στήναι.

c. *Infinitive* 2. Aor. Act. is circumflexed, Middle, Paroxytone: as, τυπεῖν, τυπέσθαι. The 2. Aor. Imperat. Middle is Perispomen, τυποῦ.

d. 1. and 2. Aor. Conj. *passive* are circumflexed, λυθῶ, λυθῆτε. πλακῆτον.

e. The Oxytone *Imperatives* εἰπέ, εὔρε, ἔλθέ, and (in Attic) λαβέ and ἰδέ are exceptional.

f. The following *Participles* are Oxytone: 2. Aor. Act.; all in -ώς and -είς; Pres. and 2. Aor. Act. of Verbs in μι: as, πιθῶν, πεποιθώς, πλεχθεῖς, σπαρείς, ιστάς, δούς; and they accent the increasing syllable *with an acute, if short; with a circumflex, if long*: as, διδόντος, διδοῦσα. Rule 9. c. does not apply to participles, which follow Rule 9. g.: θεῖς, θέντος (not θεντός), θείσα.

g. The *Perfect Participle Passive* is Paroxytone throughout, λελυμένος, ἐνῆ, ἐνον, ἐνοί, ἐναί, ἐνά; so also Verbals in -τέος, γραπτέος, τέα, τέον, γραπτέοι, τέαί, τέά.

h. The *Present Indicatives* of εἰμί and φημί (except εἶ) are Oxytone, and, where possible, Enclitic; φῆς, however, though Oxytone, and εἶ, are not Enclitic.

i. The *Conjunctive* of verbs in -μι, being virtual contraction, is circumflexed: ιστῶ, ιστῶμεν, δῶτε; cf. εἰδῶ, εἰδῆτε, &c., from οἶδα.

14. ENCLITICS are treated as virtually forming one word with the preceding.

a. The grave accent of the former word, if there be one, becomes acute: as, θῆρ τις, οὗ φημι, ἔν σοι.

b. In some cases they form actually one word, as ὦσπερ, ὥστε, οἷμοι, μήποτε, ὠτινων.

c. If the accent of the first word be *more* than three places back from the end of the Enclitic, a second accent is required: as, ἄνθρωπος τις, σῶμά τι (= σόομά τι).

d. In ἀνθρώπου τινός, φίλος ἐστίν, the Enclitic keeps its own accent, as it would be impossible to accent two consecutive syllables (like ἀνθρώπου τινος, φίλός ἐστιν).

e. The Enclitics are—

1. *πη, ποι, που, πω, πως, ποθεν, ποτε, τις*, indefinite.
2. *γε, τε, κε, νυν, περ, τοι*.
3. The oblique Cases Sing. of Personal Pronouns: *ας, μοι, σου, οί, and σφε, μιν, νιν*.
4. *φημί* and *εἰμι* Indic. Present (except *φής, εἶ*), unless they are emphatic.

f. If several Enclitics come together, each throws its accent on the preceding: *ας, εἴ τις γέ τί μοι φησί ποτε*.

g. At the beginning of a sentence, they must keep their natural accent, as *Φημί ἐγὼ τοῦτο, εἰσὶ θεοί, σοὶ μὲν οὐ*.

h. *ἔστι* is Paroxytone at the beginning of a sentence and when followed by an Infinitive: *ας, ἔστιν οὕτως, ἔστιν ἰδεῖν (= ἔξεστιν)*, and also after *ἀλλ', εἰ, οὐκ, μή, ὥς, καί, μέν, ὅτι, ποῦ* and *τοῦτ'*, and in the question *τί δ' ἔστι*;

15. Oxytones indeclinable, or monosyllabic or enclitic, lose their accent, when elided; declinable Oxytones acute their penult.: *ας, ἀλλ' ἄγε, ἡ δ' ὅς, ἡ πολλὰ μοχθεῖν πόλλ' ἔχων ἐν δώμασιν*.

16. The following Rules will be useful for determining the accent of the Nominative Cases of Nouns and of other words:

a. Oxytones are—

Verbal Substantives in *μή, μός, τήρ, τής, τρίς, τρός*: *ας, ποιητής, σεισμός*.

Substantives in *εύς*: *ας, ἱππεύς, βασιλεύς*.

Adjectives in *τός, κός, μός, ρός, ἡς, ύς*: *ας, ῥητορικός, φοβερός, εὐμενής, ἡδύς*.

b. Paroxytones are—

Substantives in *-ία*, Verbals in *-τέος*: *ας, δοκιμασία, λυτέος*.

Diminutives (of three syllables) in *-ίον* and in *ίσκος, ἰλος, ὕλος*: *ας, νεανίσκος, παιδίον*.

Adverbs in *-άκις, -ίκα, -δην*: *ας αὐτίκα, λογάδην, πολλάκις*.

IV. WORDS VARYING ACCORDING TO THEIR ACCENTUATION.*

<i>ἄγος</i> leader	<i>ἄγος</i> curse	<i>ἄμμος</i> harvest	<i>ἀμνός</i> fruits, in-
<i>ἄγων</i> leading	<i>ἄγων</i> contest	<i>time</i>	<i>gathered harvest</i>
<i>ἄθροος</i> noiseless	<i>ἄθροος</i> in crowds	<i>ἄνα</i> Vocat. of	<i>ἀνά</i> Prepos.
<i>αἶνος</i> a tale	<i>αἶνός</i> violent	<i>ἄναξ</i>	
<i>ἄκρίς</i> the top	<i>ἄκρίς</i> a locust	<i>ἄρα</i> therefore	<i>ἄρα</i> Interrog.
<i>ἀληθής</i> true	<i>ἀληθής</i> ; indeed?	<i>ἄρά</i> prayer	<i>ἄρᾱ</i> to a curse
<i>ἄλις</i> enough	<i>ἄλις</i> brine	<i>ἄραιος</i> accursed	<i>ἄραιός</i> thin, weak
<i>ἄλλα</i> Neut. Plur. <i>ἀλλά</i> but		<i>αὐλήτης</i> a flute-player	<i>αὐλήτης</i> a farm servant
of <i>ἄλλος</i>			

* This Table is extracted from the copious list in Jelf's *Greek Grammar*.

βαῖον <i>shortly</i>	βαῖον <i>a bough</i>	κὰν = καὶ ἐν <i>and in</i>	κὰν = καὶ ἐάν <i>and if</i>
βασιλειᾷ <i>quæen</i>	βασιλειᾷ <i>kingdom</i>	κεῖνος <i>that</i>	κεῖνός <i>empty</i>
βάτος <i>thorn</i>	βατός <i>passable</i>	κῆρ, τό <i>heart</i>	κῆρ, ἡ <i>fat</i>
βίος <i>life</i>	βίος <i>bow</i>	κίων <i>pillar</i>	κίων <i>going</i>
βίους <i>lives</i>	βιούς <i>having lived</i>	κράτος <i>strength</i>	κρατός <i>of a head</i>
βροτός <i>mortal</i>	βρότος <i>clotted blood</i>	κρίνων <i>judging</i>	κρινών <i>a lily bed</i>
γαῦλος <i>merchant vessel</i>	γαυλός <i>milkpail</i>	λάβη <i>pretext</i>	λαβή <i>handle</i>
δημος <i>people</i>	δημός <i>fat</i>	λάος <i>a stone</i>	λαός <i>a people</i>
Δια Zeus (Acc.)	διὰ <i>divine</i> διά <i>Prep.</i>	λέπας (τό) <i>rock</i>	λεπάς (ἡ) <i>limpet</i>
Δίος <i>divine</i>	Διός <i>Gen. of Zeus</i>	λέυκη <i>a poplar</i>	λευκή <i>white</i>
δόκος, ὁ <i>opinion</i>	δοκός, ἡ <i>beam</i>	μαντῖς <i>tree-frog</i>	μάντις <i>prophet</i>
εἶδος <i>Subst.</i>	εἰδός <i>Neut. Part. of εἰδώς</i>	μονή <i>an abode</i>	μόνη <i>Fem. Adj. alone</i>
εἰκὼν <i>Part. of εἶκω</i>	εἰκὼν <i>image</i>	μύριοι <i>ten thousand</i>	μυριοί <i>very many</i>
εἰμί <i>I am</i>	εἰμι <i>I shall go</i>	νεός <i>fallow land</i>	νέος <i>new</i>
εἰπόν <i>speak</i>	εἶπον <i>I spoke</i>	νόμος <i>a law</i>	νομός <i>pasture</i>
εἰς <i>one</i>	εἰς <i>having sent</i>	ξένων <i>of guests</i>	ξενών <i>guest-chamber</i>
εἰς <i>thou art</i>	εἰς <i>to</i>	οἶδε <i>these</i>	οἶδε <i>he knows</i>
ἐκατόν <i>a hundred</i>	ἐκατον <i>far-darting</i>	οἶκοι <i>houses</i>	οἶκοι <i>at home</i>
ἐλεός <i>kitchen table</i>	ἐλεος <i>pity</i>	οἶός <i>of a sheep</i>	οἶος <i>such as, οἶος alone</i>
ἐν <i>one</i>	ἐν <i>in</i>	οὐ <i>not, οὐ no</i>	οὐ <i>when</i>
ἐνι (= ἐνεστι) <i>it is in</i>	ἐνι <i>in</i>	οὐκοῦν <i>therefore</i>	οὐκουν <i>therefore not</i>
ένός <i>of one</i>	ένος <i>old</i>	οὖν <i>therefore</i>	οὖν (= οἱ ἐν) <i>those in</i>
ἐξαιρετός <i>to be rejected</i>	ἐξάιρετος <i>picked out</i>	πάρα = παρέστι <i>it is present</i>	παρά <i>by</i>
ἐστί <i>is</i>	ἔστι <i>exists</i>	πείθω <i>I persuade</i>	πειθῶ <i>persuasion</i>
ἔτος <i>year</i>	ἐτός <i>truly</i>	πῇ; <i>by what way?</i>	πῇ <i>by some way</i>
ἐχθρά <i>enmity</i>	ἐχθρά <i>hostile</i>	πίων <i>fat</i>	πιών <i>having drunk</i>
ἡ <i>the, ἡ which, ἡ by which</i>	ἡ <i>he was, he said, ἡ it may be, ἡ or</i>	πότε; <i>when?</i>	ποτέ <i>sometimes</i>
ἡδέ <i>and</i>	ἡδε <i>she</i>	πρίων <i>a saw</i>	πριών <i>saw-fish</i>
ἡσυχῇ <i>quietly</i>	ἡσυχῇ <i>quiet</i>	Πυθών, ἡ <i>Pytho</i>	Πύθων, ὁ <i>the Dragon</i>
ἡττων <i>inferior</i>	ἡττών <i>worsting</i>	ῥοία <i>a pomegranate</i>	ῥοία <i>a horse-pond</i>
θεά <i>spectacle</i>	θεά <i>goddess</i>	σιγᾷ <i>be silent</i>	σιγᾷ <i>silently</i>
θέρμη <i>warmth</i>	θερμή <i>warm</i>	σκαφή <i>pit</i>	σκαφή <i>boat</i>
θόλος <i>dome</i>	θολός <i>mud</i>	σπάρτη <i>rope</i>	σπαρτή <i>σσιση</i>
θυμός <i>mind</i>	θύμος <i>thyme</i>	σύν <i>with</i>	σύν <i>a sow</i>
ἴδη <i>wood</i>	ἴδη <i>he may have seen</i>	φίλητης <i>lover</i>	φίλητης <i>thief</i>
ἰδοῦ <i>behold</i>	ἰδοῦ <i>see (Imper.)</i>	φόρος <i>tribute</i>	φορός <i>fruitful</i>
ἰὼν <i>violet</i>	ἰὼν <i>going or arrow</i>	φῶς (τό) <i>light</i>	φῶς (ὁ) <i>man</i>
ἱππών <i>stable</i>	ἱππων <i>of horses</i>	χρεών <i>decree of the gods</i>	χρέων <i>of debts</i>
ὦ <i>O, ὦ Dat. from λό</i>	ὦ <i>I may go</i>	ψύχη <i>cold</i>	ψυχῇ <i>soul</i>
κάκη <i>misfortune</i>	κακή <i>bad</i>	ῶμος <i>a shoulder</i>	ῶμος <i>cruel</i>
καλῶς <i>cable</i>	καλῶς <i>well</i>	ὦ <i>Oh!</i>	ὦ <i>O (Voc.)</i>

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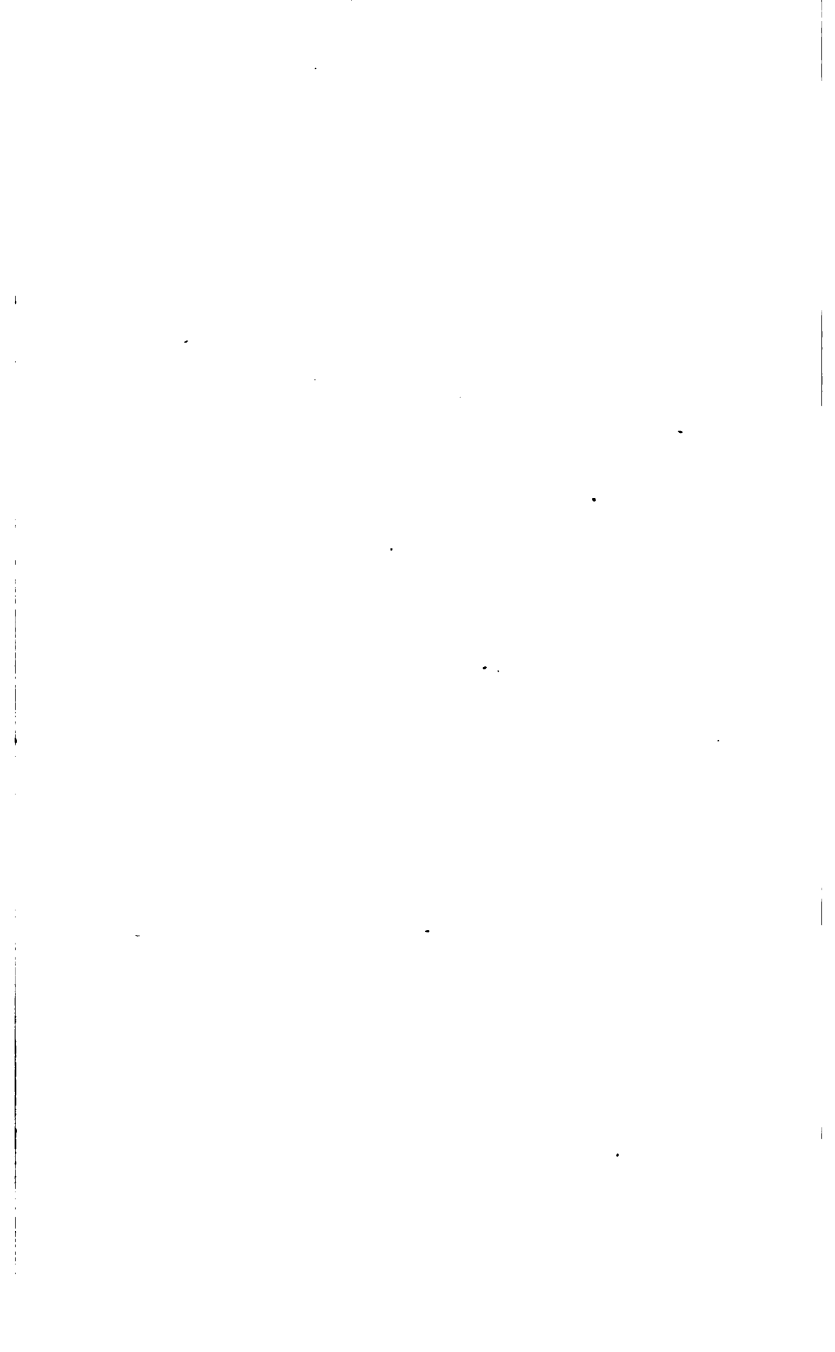
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